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The Bombay Chronicle

FOUNDED BY SIR PHIROZESHAH M. MEHTA IN 1913.

INSURANCE

SWADESHI in INSURANCE is easy. INDIAN INSURANCE COMPANIES are ready with their service.

BOMBAY THURSDAY, JUNE 29, 1933 TWELVE PAGES

EN' TO MEET ON 12th JULY IN POONA FOR STOCK TAKING

PRIVATE, INFORMAL IN CAMERA MEETING.

Mahatma May Take Part But Doctors Hold Key To Participation

POONA, June 28.

A Meeting of Congress Leaders will be held in oona on the 12th July.

Mr. M. S. Aney, after consultation with Gandhiji nd Mr. Rajagopalachari this evening issued the follow- g statement:—

"We have decided to have a private informal consultation among a few friends on the 12th July at Poona. The place has not yet been decided. The meeting will not be open to the press, and will be strictly confined to those we invite."

hough the medical board ich examined Gandhiji last k prescribed a month's com- e rest for him ending with July, an earlier date has chosen, considering the atma's satisfactory rate of ress at present.

he place of the meeting, it is nt, is left undecided as this depend largely on Gandhiji's ress during the next few . If he is fit actively to par- ate in the discussions by 12th the meeing will very likely eld at "Parnakuti"; if not, ress leaders will meet at her suitable place, and the t of their deliberations will mmunicated to Gandhiji and his advice sought at every stage.

It is not considered likely that he will be fit to move out of Parnakuti for attending the meeting.

The list of invitees is understood to be in preparation, and the number is not expected to exceed 15, including those now at Poona.

Pandit Malaviya will be invited, but grave doubts are entertained regarding his ability to attend the meeting, considering his state of health and the nearness of the date fixed.

It is understood that doctors will examine Gandhiji few days before the meeting, and the procedure of the meeting will depend on their opinion.—A. P.

rinces Trifling With Federation?

LONDON, June 28.

"authentic statement" from hamber of Princes with re- to the time needed to decide derating, was made at yes- 's meeting of the Select ittee, when evidence of . Mahmood, Pannikar, Sen he Kashmir State represen- was concluded.

Mahmood said that, since itnesses had not had any e instructions, they refer- e matter to the Chancellor authorised them to state hen Princes were in a po- to see the final form of the tution Act and the Treaty ssion, they would feel that ld not take more than a r so to come to a final de- provided the door was o those who wished to fed- ater.

B. Sapru expressed his ation.

S' LIKELY ATTITUDE.

-examination largely cen- the attitude of the Cham Princes in the event of an bility of establishing the Bank, as also the attitude to the eventual transfer of the reserved subjects, especially, the Army.

Mr. Mahmood made it clear that the States would not desire federation to be held up pending the establishment of the Reserve Bank, provided adequate alternative arrangements could be evolved and when Sir Samuel Hoare pointed out that the long discussion on Finance had resulted in the conclusion that, there was no alternative, Mr. Mahmood indicated in that case the Princes need to reconsider the matter in consultation with others concerned.

THE WORD "RECONSIDER."

Pressed to define the implications of the word "reconsider," Mr. Mahmood did not think it involved a review of the whole question of Federation, but the Princes must be satisfied with any new financial arrangements proposed.

Sir Samuel Hoare suggested that the position of the Princes was analogous to British Gvoernment's, namely, that "if it is found impossible to establish the Reserve Bank, we are pledged further to reconsider the situation."

Mr. Mahmood expressed his agreement.

ARMY & PRINCES.

Mr. Mahmood having stated that when the time came for the transfer of Army, consent of the Princes individually would be re-

(Continued On Pape 8).

r a drink at one of the ns.

partment manager was in- and hurried to the scene. m," he said, "I must protest! This fountain is use of customers."

shopper replied, airily: ally! I thought it was for ployees!' "

Baldwin Faces Churchill's Fire

NO SMOKING!

Baldwin gave a smashing retort to Baron Lloyd and declined to believe that political wisdom died in India on the day Lloyd left Bombay.

DIE-HARD FORCES ROUTED

Hailsham Repudiates Winnie's Willingdon-Congress Story

(SPECIAL CABLE)

LONDON, June 28.

The meeting of the Conservative Associations Council adopted Sir Thomas White's amendment by 838 votes to 356.

The amendment proposed postponement of final decision on the White Paper, awaiting the Select Committee report.

Defending Government policy against the Die-Hard onslaught, Lord Hailsham challenged Mr. Churchill to substantiate the statement he had made that Lord Willingdon asserted that the only party who could work the White Paper Scheme was the Congress.

An hour before the meeting at the Friends' Meeting House, knots of delegates stood outside engaged in preliminary arguments of the issue.

Young girls in Summer-frocks, were distributing leaflets of Lady Houston, denouncing the White Paper as "stained with the blood of our kith-and-kin in India and poor Indians who trusted us."

The gate opened at 10-45 a.m. and numerous stewards closely scrutinised the credentials of the delegates.

The first business was the decision to admit the Press.

FULL CABINET BACKING.

Mr. Baldwin was accorded a huge reception, the delegates standing, cheering and singing: "He is a jolly good fellow."

Mr. Baldwin declined to discuss the merits of the White Paper, which, he said, were under semi-judicial consideration of the Select Committee, but he traced the steps leading up to the White Paper.

He alluded to his reluctance to bring great Imperial issues into the party arena. He emphasised regardless of rumours to the contrary, that the White Paper had the support of the entire Cabinet.

LLOYD SNUBBED.

He expressed his regard and respect for his old friend Baron Lloyd, but declined to believe that political wisdom died in India on the day he left Bombay. (Laughter and cheers).

Though it was not true that the Select Committee was packed or lacked weight, he would like to have seen it stronger, and had Mr. Churchill, Baron Lloyd and Sir Henry Page-Croft served and retained their present opinion at the end, their views would have carried ten-fold their present weight.

"NO SMOKING."

Mr. Baldwin doubted the usefulness of discussing the resolution which was virtually an instruction to the Conservatives on the Select Committee as regards the line they should take, while the expression "grave anxiety" diplomatically got very near to war.

He applauded the decision of the members of the Select Committee not to participate in meetings like this, though unfortunately, it debarred the most experienced men on the subject from participating in the discussion.

Mr. Baldwin urged all those present to stay and vote and ensure a representative expression of opinion.

He intended to remain, but only regretted the notice on the walls "No Smoking," but the "reason for it—and I commend it to the speakers—is that, we are meeting in the Friends' Meeting House." (Loud and continuous applause).

LLOYD'S MOTION.

Moving his resolution, Baron Lloyd said, he had strongly desired to serve on the Select Committee, but had ascertained that the principles of the White Paper to which he was opposed, would determine the Government's policy. He did not speak on behalf of any group, but independently on behalf of what he believed to be the immense majority of Conservatives. (Cheers and cries of "No.")

To demand an assurance that the issue should be decided by the application of Conservative principles, was not a compromise based on personal considerations. He was convinced that supporters of the Government acted out of loyalty more than out of sheer love of the proposals.

LLOYD'S APOLOGIA.

Baron Lloyd attacked the financial provisions, which he said, would enormously increase the Government of India's expenditure, whereas every body agreed that further taxation must not be inflicted on the Indian masses. He declared that Government had never defended the proposals in the light of their effect on the welfare of the masses, who wanted security, impartial justice, light taxation and peaceful and clean administration.

The Chairman at this stage intimated that the time-limit for the speaker had expired, but in response to the cries of "Go on," Baron Lloyd was allowed to continue. He said, not a single representative of any political organisation in India had accepted the White Paper and concluded with the following personal note:

"I, who crashed my career for my belief, beg you to believe that

(Continued on page 8.)

NAZIS CROSS BORDER-LINE

Attempt To Blow Up Austrian Govt. Building

EXPLOSIVES FAIL

Precaution Being Taken On Eve Of Dolfuss' Visit To Innsbruck

INNSBRUCK, June 28.

An unsuccessful attempt was made to blow up the local government building. The attempt is attributed to German Nazis, who escaped over the frontier. A large quantity of explosive failed to go off Meticulous precautions are being taken to prevent terrorist outrages when Dr. Dolfuss visits Innsbruck to-morrow.

—Reuter.

DOLFUSS' TACTICAL MOVE.

INNSBRUCK, June 28.

Chancellor Dolfuss will defy Nazi terrorists to-morrow when he visits Innsbruck, capital of Austrian Tyrol, where repeated outrages have occurred recently. Extensive precautions have been taken to safeguard him. Patrols of Auxilliary Police in streets have been doubled and all motor cars are being stopped and examined. Eighty-nine companies of Tyrolean volunteers will form guard in addition to regular troops. Well-informed circles regard Chancellor's visit as a wise move to counteract the tendency of provincial centres, especially Tyrol, to come under external influence.—Reuter.

LEAGUE SESSIONS ADJOURNMENT

(SECIAL CABLE.)

LONDON, June 28.

A Movement is afoot in the World Economic Conference circles to adjourn the League Assembly in September until a later year to give the Delegations Secretariat short rest and also to co-ordinate the League meetings with the new date of the Disarmament Confernece.

HOLLAND STICKS TO GOLD STANDARD

LONDON, June 28.

A Categorical denial that Halland intends to abandon gold standard was given by Dr. Colijn to Reuter.

HOLLAND RAISES BANK RATE

AMSTERDAM June 28.

Bank rate was raised from 3 1/2 to 4 1/2.—Reuter.

STOP PRESS

TRIBAL FACTIONS FALL OUT.

PESHAWAR, June 28.

Information has been received of a serious tribal fight among the Shamozai and Painda Khan of Bandagai, a prominent malik, is reported to have been killed.—A. P.

NOTORIOUS OUTLAW EXECUTED

PESHAWAR, June 28.

A report has been received that Janan, a notorious outlaw, who has been in prison for some time, was executed at Darwazgai which has been the scene of his criminal activities.—A. P.

MURDERED BROTHER OF NADIR SHAH

PESHAWAR, June 28.

Arrangements are being completed for the funeral of Sardar Muhammad Aziz, Afghan Minister, who was murdered in Berlin. The interment will take place at Kabul and the funeral ceremony will be attended by leading citizens, civil and military officials of Herat, Subzawar, Farat, Kandahar, Ghazni and other places. —A. P.

BATAVIA EARTHQUAKE TOLL.

BATAVIA, June 28.

Two hundred and fifty persons are now reported to have been killed by earthquake and heavy damage done.—Reuter.

AUSTRIAN LIABILITIES.

(Special Cable.)

BALE, June 28.

Austria has notified the Bank of International Settlements of arrangements made to pay on 1/7 interest due to American, British, Dutch, Italian, Swedish and Swiss issues of 1920 loan.—Reuter.

KING GIVES ASSENT.

(SPECIAL CABLE.)

LONDON, June 28.

The Government of India Amendment Act has received the Royal Assent.

SIR C. SHARMER DEAD.

The Famous British newspaper proprietor Sir Charles Starmmer died in London. He was the originator of newspaper insurance schemes.

HARRIS SENTENCED.

LONDON June 28.

Guardsman Harris was sentenced to 28 day's detention.—Reuter.

TABULATED ADLETS

1 Anna Per Word.

Minimum Re. 1

SMALL ADVERTISEMENTS are inserted in these columns on cash payment and are charged at the rate of ONE ANNA per word Minimum charge is fixed at Re. 1 for 16 words. Abbreviations and numbers (upto 10 figures) are to be counted as complete words.

ADVERTISEMENTS OF PRIVATE NATURE are inserted with Box Numbers and in such cases the six words—"Box No.——The Bombay Chronicle"——must be paid for. The Management reserves to themselves the right of refusing any advertisement without giving ANY reason for doing so.

BLOCK LETTERED OR TYPEWRITTEN Advertisements will ensure correct insertions; otherwise no responsibility for any mistake will be accepted by the Management. Unclaimed replies to the Advertisements are destroyed after about a month.

REPLIES TO THE ADVERTISEMENTS should be addressed carefully as under. "Box No.——The Advertisement Department, The Bombay Chronicle", Old Custom House Road, BOMBAY. To avoid mistakes the Box Numbers should be written distinctly.

1. PERSONAL.

Heartfelt Thanks St. Philomena Francis Anthony Babara Thresa and all Souls for favours granted J. Aileen D'Souza. (796).

9. SITUATIONS VACANT.

Wanted.— One Typist knowing correspondence. Gujarati Undergraduate preferred. Pay Rs. 50|-. Apply Box No. 794, "Bombay Chronicle."

Wanted a young graduate to work in Sundry Goods Dept. of well established mercantile firm, with prospects of salesmanship. Candidates should apply with true copies of original University certificates to Box No. 785, "Bombay Chronicle."

Ambitious, educated young men, preferably graduates, with or without Life Assurance Experience, can earn Rs. 100 to Rs. 500 per month, according to ability. Free full training given to earnest, enthusiastic workers. Apply stating age, educational qualifications and references to: Zenith Life Assurance Company, Limited, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay. (6806)

12. TO BE LET.

Hindu Restaurant—Large up-to-date premises in Medows Street, excellent situation. Apply Box No. 124, "Bombay Chronicle."

20. OFFICES TO LET.

For Solicitors—Well-lighted and airy Office premises in Meadows Street. Reasonable Rent. Apply Box No. 123, "Bombay Chronicle."

73. AGENTS WANTED.

Wanted reliable and financially strong party to act as our Sole Agents for Bombay for our well-advertised and running articles of Stationary line from 22nd July, 1933. Firms having offices in Fort, preferred. Box No. 800, "Bombay Chronicle."

74. AGENCIES WANTED.

Wanted.—Selling Agency to sell Bonds of a New Zealand Timber Growing Co., in either Bombay Presidency or in all India. Full particulars regarding terms, rates of commission &c., on application. Principals only should apply furnishing particulars of business connection, references, financial stability &c., to Box No. 6880.

Applications are invited from persons desiring to take up the Selling Agency of the "Bombay Chronicle," Daily and Sunday Editions, particularly at Rajahmundry, Malegaon, Barnagar, Ratlam, Larkhana, Mirpurkhas, Sd. Jhansi, Jubbulpore, Manmad, Dhond, Pandharpur, Raichur, Balapur, Ernakulam, Dharmavaram, Trivandrum, Bezwada, Cochin, Coimbatore, Cocanada, Guntur, Nidadavole, Palghar, Ongole, Ottapalam, Samalkot, Salem, Katni, Meerut, Agra Kamptee, Seoni, Saugor, Ajmer, Harda, Mysore, Anantapur, Nandura, Dehra Dun, Honawar, Delhi, Simla, Wardha-Castle Rock, Arvi, Ellichpur, Hinganghat, Kamptee, Pithapuram, Madras, Adoni, Nellore, Gwalior, and Mhow. Write for terms and conditions to the Manager, the "Bombay Chronicle" Co. Ltd., P. O. Box No. 322, Bombay.

76. TRADE FORECASTS.

Thursday (29th) Friday (30th) and Saturday's (1st July) certain closing of American cotton market, could be had from Cotton Trade Syndicate, Vajeram Building, Dadi Sett Agiary Lane, Tel. 24627. (795).

85. ENGINEERS.

Wanted Matriculates for Subordinate Engineer training for July. 1933. Session. Specialised tuition for Recognised Engg. Examinations. Unique Employment Facilities. Scholarships given. Free prospectus from Principal, Hewett Engineering College, Lucknow. (720).

100. MACHINERY WANTED.

Wanted—A secondhand Lancashire Boiler in perfect working order, 150|200 lbs. pressure. Write with price and particulars to Post Box 416, Bombay. (793).

108. REPAIR WORKS.

Electrical and Radio Repairs— We carry out all repairs for fans, kettles, toasters, Radio Sets, Telephones, etc., etc. We maintain high class technical service men for repairs. Our repairs are guaranteed. Eastern Electric and Engineering Co., 175, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay. Phone No. 24963. (5641)

154. MISCELLANEOUS FOR SALE

A Bargain—Norwegian Glazed Newsprint paper 30" x 40"—50lbs. and 35" x 45"—62lbs. For Sale at one Anna and Six Pies per pound. Apply "Bombay Chronicle" Co. Ltd.

Public Notices

GOVERNMENT announcements Legal and Public Notifications are published in these columns at the following rates:—

	Per Column inch Per Insertion
1st Insertion ...	Rs. 7-8-0
2nd Insertion ...	Rs. 5-8-0
3rd Insertion ...	Rs. 4-8-0
4th and Subsequent Insertions ...	Rs. 3-8-0

Mofussil Advertisers are requested to send remittances in advance and state clearly whether they wish to insert their advertisements in these columns or in the classified Short Advertisement Columns.

Legal Notices

High Court Of Bombay

INSOLVENCY No. 265 of 1932
Re: HORMASJI JAMASJI RUMWALLA, of Bombay, Parsi Inhabitant, residing at Parsi Colony, Dadar, Lately a Salt Manufacturer at Trombay & Bhandup in the name of Jamasji Dadabhoy till June 1931 and now Unemployed: ..... An Insolvent.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the abovenamed Insolvent has applied to the Court for his discharge and that the Court has fixed the 3rd October, 1933, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon for hearing the application.

Dated this 27th day of June, 1933.

K. A. BHOJWANI,
Insolvency Registrar.
6881

Legal Notices

In The High Court Of Judicature at Madras

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION

O. P. No. 111 of 1931.
In the matter of the Indian Companies Act VII of 1913 and In the matter of the UNIVERSAL MUTUAL AID AND POOR HOUSES ASSOCIATION, LIMITED, MADRAS. (In Liquidation)
A. D. THOPPA NAIDU & OTHERS ..... Petitioners.
Vs.
THE UNIVERSAL MUTUAL AID AND POOR HOUSES ASSOCIATION, LTD. ..... Respondents.

To all Certificate and Bond holders:—

The Liquidators find it impossible to include the Bond and Certificate holders in the list of creditors although such a list was provisionally made and completed recently. They have been ordered not to include them, unless they establish their rights as Creditors through appropriate proceedings. Hence it is necessary that there should be a Meeting of these Certificate and Bond holders held for the purpose of considering the steps to be taken to claim the right to any payment, in view of the fact that they are claimants under a scheme which has been held a lottery and therefore illegal, the Liquidators of the above Company are prepared to give any other information that might be needed. This class of claimants are at liberty to meet themselves and do all that may be necessary to safeguard their interests.

C. V. NAGARAJA SASTRI, B.A., (Oxon) M.A. (Edin)
Barrister-at-Law,
Managing Liquidator.
T. V. RAMANATHAN B.A., B.L.,
Advocate,
Joint Official Liquidator,
118, Armenain St., Madras.
6877

In The High Court Of Judicature At Bombay

TESTAMENTARY & INTESTATE JURISDICTION

GEORGE V, by the Grace of God, of Great Britain, Ireland, and the British Dominions beyond the seas, King, Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India.

Petition for Letters of Administration with the will annexed of the property and credits of Dinanath Damoder Kale, late of Bombay Hindu Inhabitant, a landed proprietor residing at No. 13, Kumbhar Tukda Lane, Bhuleshwar, without the Fort of Bombay. ..... Deceased.

RADHABAI, widow of the said Dinanath Damoder Kale of Bombay Hindu Inhabitant residing at No. 13 Kumbhar Tukda Lane, Bhuleshwar without the Fort of Bombay, appointed to obtain Letters of Administration with Will annexed of the property and credits of the abovenamed deceased for the use and benefit of his minor son Dattaram and limited to the period of his minority by and Order dated the 11th day of April, 1933. ..... Petitioner.

All persons claiming to have any interest in the Estate of the abovenamed deceased are hereby cited to come and see the Proceedings, if they think fit, before the Grant of Letters of Administration.

Witness SIR JOHN WILLIAM FISHER BEAUMONT, Knight, Chief Justice at Bombay aforesaid, this Sixteenth day of June, in the year of Our Lord, One Thousand nine hundred and Thirty Three and in the Twenty-fourth Year of Our Reign.

Seal of the High Court at Bombay

R. B. PATEL,
Prothonotary and Senior Master.

TAHIR ALI.

The 16th day of June, 1933.
Messrs. SMETHAM BYRNE & LAMBERT.
Petitioners' Attorneys.
6879

Income Tax & Super Tax

Statutory Statement of Accounts Prepared. Audit of Books of Firms undertaken.
Telephone No. 22997.
B. L. THOSAR
PUBLIC ACCOUNTANT
495-497, Kalbadevi Road, BOMBAY.

Public Notices

SALE NOTICE

REWA STATE

MINOR FOREST PRODUCE including KATHA and MYROBOLANS, Rewa State will be sold by PUBLIC AUCTION on the 19th July, 1933, at 12 noon, at Kothi Rewa. Lease will be for three years. The closing lease was at an annual sum of Rs. 1,34,000. The average annual extraction of Katha is 4,000 maunds and Myrobolans 1,00,000 maunds. Ten per cent. of the annual amount of lease will have to be deposited at the time of auction, and the balance to make up one-third required under the terms of lease as security within one month from the date of auction. A copy of the lease form can be obtained on payment of Rs. 2 from the undersigned to whom application be made for any other particulars.

(Sd.) S.C. JOSHI,
B.Sc., P.F.S.,
Divisional Forest Officer,
Umaria Division, Jmaria.
6864.

N. Y. K. LINE

FOR COLOMBO, SINGAPORE, CHINA & JAPAN.

Steamers.	Tons	Arrive	Leave
*Genoa Maru	6785	19 June,	28 June
Hakusan Maru	10,500	.. @	10 July
*Tottori Maru	5973.	30 June	13 July
Haruna Maru	10,500	.. @	25 July
*Bengal Maru	5396	18 July	2 August
Katori Maru	10000	.....@	8 August
x Tango Maru	6893.	30 July.	13 August.
Kashima Maru	10000	...	†22 Aug.

*Limited passengers Japanese food.
x Calls at Colombo. @ From Colombo.

FOR MARSEILLES AND LONDON

Steamers.	Tons	Leave Colombo	Arrive Marseilles.
Hakone Maru	10500	5 July	23 July
Suw Maru	10700	20 July	7 Aug.

HONGKONG-SAN FRANCISCO Via HONOLULU.

Taiyo Maru	14500	16 July
Chichibu Maru	17000	2 Aug.

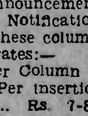
KOBE-SEATTLE Via VANCOUVER

Hiye Maru	11600	31 July
Heian Maru	11600	14 Aug.

Subject to alteration without notice.

For particulars re Freight and Passage please apply to:—
NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA,
Cox's Building, Hornby Road, Bombay.
Phone No. 20279;
Telegrams: "YUSEN."

Osaka Shoshen Kaisha O. S. K. Line



REGULAR SERVICE To Japan Via SINGAPORE HONGKONG & SHANGHAI

Steamer.	Arrival.	Departur
Altai Maru	15th June	24th June
Alaska ,,	24th ,,	8th July
Hague ,,	9th July	22nd ,,
Andes ,,	13th ,,	28th ,,
Havre ,,	24th ,,	8th Aug.

OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA LTD.
(Incorporated in Japan)
Taj Building Hornby Road Bombay.
Telegrams:—"Shosen."

Lose no time Buy at once.

HURRY UP

Entries finally closing 15th July, 1933.

No further extension. Remit Rs. 10 for VENUS BOND and participate in the forthcoming Bonus distribution. Several Bonuses upto thousands of Rupees.

Complete and send manuscript form as below to the VENUS BONDS BANK (INDIA) LIMITED, LAHORE.

Name & Address Father's name, Nominees name & address, Applicant's signature, Caste. Age.

REMEMBER.....!!!

Tuesday, the 4th July, 1933, 9-30 p.m.

at the

ROYAL OPERA HOUSE

AN EXTRAORDINARY MUSICAL PERFORMANCE.

THE QUEEN OF MUSIC

JADDAN BAI

will certainly enthral and enchant your hearts with her captivatingly melodious classical as well as non-classical songs

True and perfect copy of Bhaiya Saheb Ganpatraoji and Maizuddin Khan Saheb

Bombay Public has appreciated PYARA SAHEB'S Singing, therefore

Bai JADDAN BAI's singing will certainly be appreciated comparatively much more.

Book early to avoid disappointment. Seats can be booked from Thursday the 29th June 1933 at the Royal Opera House from 8 to 11 a.m. and 4 to 8 p.m.

Admission fees: Rs. 5|12; 4|3; 3|6: 2|4; 1|12; 1|2 and 9 annas only.

All seats except—|9|— can be booked in advance.

Next Week

NEW THEATRE'S SENSATIONAL HILARIOUS COMEDY.

DULARI—BIBI

Featuring Mr. Saigal—Indubala—Molina)

(Directed by Mr. Deoki Bose.) with

HATAMTAI

KRISHNA CINEMA
New Charni Road.

THE CARLTON

TO-DAY 3 SHOWS
4, 6-30 & 10 P.M.

GRETA GARBO

RAMON NOVARRO

IN

"MATA HARI"

WITH

LIONEL BARRYMORE

LEWIS STONE

NEXT WEEK
THE GREATEST JUNGLE THRILLER EVER PRODUCED

"NAGANA"

To cope with the anticipated rush there will be daily 3 shows at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.

***ONLY

NEXT SATURDAY
It's Coming!
from 1st July—

The Mightest Indian Talkie Ever produced!

East India Film Co.,
(Calcutta)'s

GRAND and GORGEOUS
Musical Extravaganza

Nala-Damayanti

featuring

Miss MUKHTEHAR BEGUM INDOOBALA

AKHTERI NARBADASHANKER & MAZHARKHAN

with

INDIA'S SWEETEST Singer—

Mr. KRISHNA CHANDRA DEY

at

GLOBE TALKIES

SHANGHAI COTT

Japanese Spinners Buy

Shanghai, (By Mail.)

Messrs. J. Spant and Co., have issued the following weekly report:—

CHINESE COTTON:

While no business on an extensive scale can be recorded, prices on the local staple continued to show firmness with a rising tendency, which last may be said to have been occasioned by sympathy with the sharp advances registered in the Indian and American markets as well as to the local active covering by shorts and the net change in prices show an advance of about dollars 1-1|2 per piscul when compared with those prevailing during the previous period. A fair volume of spot cotton was absorbed by Japanese spinners at rising rates in that the values of the domestic growth are still attractive owing to the wide disparity in prices of similar grades of the Indian staple which is offering at about $5.—per picul higher.

BRIGHTER PROSPECTS.

Although the cotton goods and yarn markets have appreciated to a great extent, yet spinners takings during the week were more on a hand-to-mouth basis than otherwise, for the simple reason that any advance that was registered in the yarn prices was not commensurate with that current on the raw material. Holders of the balance of the crop of the indigenous growth show no keenness in offering and their reticence is apparently due to their firm belief in realizing later in the season more remunerative returns on their holdings which may be said to be very limited quantities of the various grades and altogether not sufficient to

SHIPPING NEWS

ARRIVALS.

June 28.
Storviken; Lied; Bassein;
Nagina; Sinclair; Bassein.

DEPARTURES.

June 29.
Genoa Maru; Iwashita; Kobe.

LOADING.

June 29.
Steamer Barpeta for Busrah.
Steamer Rajputana for Kobe.

S S Storviken:—The Scindia S N Coy's steamer, Storviken arrived in harbour from Bassein, with a cargo of rice on Wednesday.

S S Nagina:—The B I S N Coy's steamer Nagina, arrived in harbour on Wednesday from Basseln, with a cargo of rice.

S S Genoa Maru:—The N Y K steamer Genoa Maru, will sail today for Kobe, with a general cargo.

EXPORTS.

S S Castalia from Liverpool:—5005 bags myra bollum, P Mothradas & Co.; 1400 bags groundnut oil cakes, L Dreyfus & Co; 1870 bags groundnuts; S M Rajgor & Co.; 128 bales cotton thread waste Chimanlal & Sons; 149 bales cotton raw, G K Kaisha Ld.

For Manchester:—50 bales cotton thread waste J M Vyas & Co.; 55 bales cotton fly B Karsondas & Co; 63 bales cotton raw G K Kaisha Ld.

For Glasgow:—2970 bags massoor, Ralli Bros.

For Marseilles:—999 bags groundnuts S M Rajgor & Co.;

S. S. Werdenfels for Bremen:—123 bales cotton raw, E Spinner & Co.; 125 bales cotton raw, Japan Cotton Tdg. Co.; 193 bales cotton raw, Bombay Co.

For Ghent:—120 bales cotton raw, Volkart Bros.; 220 bales cotton raw. O Suleman & Co.

For Gdynia:—275 bales cotton raw. Volkart Bros.

For Antwerp —130 bales cotton raw, Ralli Bros

For Rotterdam:—27 bales animal skins, A E Bluementhe Ltd.

For Hamburg:—56 bales animal skins, D Abraham & Sons; 3[illegible] bales cotton thread waste 16[illegible] bales cotton fly, L O Vora; 1 po[illegible] palma rosa oil. Volkart Bros.

S. S. City of Winnipeg fo[illegible] Dunkirk:—220 bales cotton raw Bombay Co.

For Liverpool:—800 bales cotton raw, Volkart Bros.; 1 bal[illegible] cotton raw, Ralli Bros.; 54 bale[illegible] wool raw, Clarke & Smith Ltd.

S. S. President Adams fo[illegible] Genoa:—64 bales cotton raw Bombay Co.; 55 bales cotton raw Volkart Bros.

For Boston:—77 bales woo[illegible] Shamji Mal.

For Marseilles:—60 bags tur[illegible] meric. A Virji & Co.; 269 bag[illegible] groundnut seed. B Gopalji; [illegible] cases gum olibourn, Y E Moosa bhoy; 875 bags groundnuts. S [illegible] Rajgor & Co.; 398 bags henn[illegible] leaves. F F Campbell & Co.

S. S. Maur for Philadelphia:

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SUSTAINED BY BULL MOVEMENT

Showers ot South-West

LISING ON TOO ADVANCE

dopting Caution

28 cot- at day ith- rket the uy- 27 . A 24 pid re- by re- va- uly ow per een co- age ge- ers the is ef- ait ve nd on ed ut us is ty

ed and compared with foreign growths are exceedingly cheap, and we strongly advise purchases

PRIVATE CABLES—

New York October Highest 10.75 plus 18 (10-12 a.m.)

New York October Lowest 10.48 —09 (10 a.m.)

New York December Highest 10.90 (10-15 a.m.)

New York December Lowest 10.65 (opening)

Messrs. Sarupchand Prithiraj have received the following cables:—

Liverpool: Government agents conducting very energetic campaign in favour Wallace acreage reduction plan, farmers appear likely accept. Draught becoming serious West Texas, West Oklahoma.

Expect sharp fluctuations but consider higher ultimately owing probable curtailment acreage and policy America Government; but weather causing anxiety Wheat, Cotton.

After this rapid advance we must look for unsettled markets with wide fluctuations but we see no change in our opinion except think well of selling to secure profits temporarily.

New York: While a temporary reaction is probable expect higher prices in the near future.

Messrs. Patel Brothers have received the following cables:

11-04 a.m.: Market eased after the opening on some liquidation.

8-55 p.m.: New York: Feeling is more cautious on showers except South-west.

Another of their Liverpool friends cabled as under:—

9-58 a.m.: Market advanced due successful decrease in acreage plan also excessive heat continues. Expect higher prices still."

Messrs. Dreenan & Co. have received the following cables:—

Messrs. J. H. Springman and Co., Liverpool:—

"After this rapid advance, we must look for unsettled markets with wide fluctuations, but we see no reason to change our opinion; except think well of selling to secure profits temporarily.

Mesesrs. Reiess Brothers. Liverpool:—

"Acreage reduction scheme well received, dryness Texas, Oklahoma becoming serious, looks higher but caution advisable."

Messrs. Orvis Brothers, New York:—

"Small short interest, technical position less favourable, advise caution."

Messrs. Thos. Smith and Co. have received the following cables from their Liverpool friends:—

10 a.m.: Our New York House Cable market bare of offerings, no pressure and trade growing nervous. Looks higher but must be prepared for sharp fluctuations."

9 p.m.: "Reselling absorbed, new buying, South reports favorable action reduction plan."

Messrs. Chunilal Mehta and Co. have received to-day the following cable information from their foreign friends:—

Liverpool: Market sustained by a speculative "bull" movement. Market exhibits very little selling power. Our opinion is that the commodity is passing into weaker hands and that the advance has been too rapid.

Liverpool: Heavy profit taking offset by active straddle buying distants against sales New York on narrow parity. America leading advance with outside markets inclined drag behind.

New York: Early advance checked by heavy profit taking July liquidation and reduced volume trade speculative buying.

NEW YORK COTTON.
New York, June 27.

July 1933	10.25—.05
October 1933	10.56—.01
December 1933	10.71—.03
January 1934	10.79—.03
March 1934	10.90—.09
May 1934	11.07—.05
Middling Spot	10.40—.05

NEW ORLEANS COTTON.
New York, June 27.

July	10.28 plus 04
October	10.55 plus .02
Middling Spot	10 29

NEW YORK.
New York, June 27.

New York 10-55 a.m.—	
July	nil
October	10.65

Bombay Cotton

Bombay June 28.

Following a small decline in New York futures the local market opened at Rs. 237/12 for Broach A.-M. delivery while Broach J.-A. was quoted at Rs. 216/8. There was marked absence of buying and prices declined on nervous unloading of purchases of Broach J.-A. delivery. The difference between both deliveries has widened to Rs. 22 as holders are not willing to weigh our cotton against Broach J.-A. delivery although present prices are considered very attractive. The undertone of the market is weak. There exists a fairly large speculative long interest in Broach J.-A. delivery and operators are transferring their purchases to later months. It is feared that bear operators will also try their best to depress prices as the settlement of tejimandi business is coming near.

Liverpool Market was due to open at a decline of 6 points, but opened easy at a fall of 8 points. Later on prices rallied to a decline of 5 points. In the Local Market there was some short covering, which improved prices of Broach J.A. to Rs. 216/8 and A|M. to Rs. 237. The market closed at 5-30 p.m. as under:—

	Rs.
Broach J.A.	216|8
Broach A|M.	237
Oomra July	201
Oomra D|J.	209|4
Bengal July	163
Bengal D|J.	173

OFFICIAL COTTON ROOM RATES.
Bombay, June 28

M. G.:—

Bengal U P Sup 172; Fine 168; F G 164; Good 160

Punjab Sup 168; Fine 165: F G 162; Good 159

Rajputana Sup 169; Fine 166; F G 163; Good 160

Oomra No. 3 extra sup fine 206; Sup 204; Fine 202; F G 199

Oomra No. 1 extra sup fine 213; Sup 211; Fine 209 F G 206

Oomra No. 2 extra sup fine 209; Sup 207; Fine 205; F G 202

Broach No. 2 Sup 221; Fine 219; F G 217; Good 215

Punjab-Amc. Sup 230; Fine 228; F G 226; Good 224

Surat Sup 264; Fine 262 F G 260; Good 258

Rajpipla Sup 264; Fine 262; F G 260; Good 258

Navsari Sup 271; Fine 269; F G 267 Good 265

READY COTTON SALES.
Bombay, June 28.

89	A. Damodar Bolda	200
100	A. Damodar Broach	215
500	A. Damodar Nandura	3 on
200	A. Damodar Bolda	200
51	Volkart Bros. Botad	45 off
49	Bombay & Co. Ranala	196
100	Bombay & Co. Govindgar	168
100	Bombay & Co. Sangrur	168
100	Bombay & Co. Hansi	168
100	Bombay & Co. Dhuri	168
30	Bombay & Co. Nandgaon	194-1/4
116	Prelad Mill Comptah	10 off
68	Prelad Mill Manavadar	194-1/2
100	Bhaidas Mavji Dhuri	7 on.

READY COTTON QUOTATIONS.
Bombay, June 28

BENGAL—	
Superfine	170
Fine	165
F G.	160
SINDH-PUNJAB—	
Fine	165

New York Noon Call,—

July	10.28
October	10.53

NEW YORK COTTON DAILY STATISTICS.
New York, June 27.
Bales.

Day's receipts at all U. S. Ports	14,000
Day's exports to Great Britain	3,000
Day's exports to the Continent	10,000

LIVERPOOL COTTON.
Liverpool, June 27.
10-10 a.m. To-day's Quotations Closing.

May, 1933		6.36+.19
June, 1933		6.34+.19
July, 1933	6.35	6.34+.19
August, 1933		6.34+.19
September, 1933		6.34+.19
October, 1933	6.34	6.34+.19
November, 1933		6.35+.19
December, 1933		6.37+.20
January, 1934	6.37	6.38+.20
February, 1934		6.40+.21
March, 1934		6.42+.21
April, 1934		6.43+.21
May, 1934		6.45+.21
June,		6.46——
Middling Spot.		6.59+.27

INDIAN COTTON.
Liverpool, June 27.

BROACH:—	
Fully Good (Good Staple)	5.64
Fine (Good Staple)	5.76
Superfine (Good Staple)	5.88
C P OOMRA:—	
Good (No. 1 Staple)	5.64
Fine (No. 1 Staple)	5.79
Choice (No 1 Staple)	5.94
BENGAL:—	
Good	4.63
Fine	4.73
Superfine	4.83
SCINDE:—	
Good	4.73
Fine	4.83
Superfine	4.93

EGYPTIAN COTTON
Liverpool, June 27.

SAKELLARIDIS:—	
July 1933	8.25
October 1933	8.35
November 1933	8.42
January 1934	8.49
March 1934	8.56
May 1934	8.64
July 1934	8.71
F G F Spot	8.61

LINSEED OILS.
London, June 27.

Linseed Oil naked London per cwt. July sellers 20/9

Linseed Oil naked London per cwt. Oct/Dec. paid 21/3-1/4

LONDON SILVER.
London, June 27.

Silver.—Market is steady.

Spot	19-1/16
Forward	19-3/16

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES

Bombay, June 28

3 1/2 per cent G P Notes 80-12

3 1/2 per cent 1947-60 91-4

4 per cent 1934-37 (Taxable) 100-13-0

4 per cent 1969-70 Loan 95-1

4 1/2 p.c. 1934 (Taxable) 101-14

4 per cent 1943 (Taxable) 100-2-0

5 per cent 1939-44 (Table) 104-1-0

5 per cent 1940-43 (Taxable) 104-4-0

5 p.c. 1935 103-5

5½ per cent 1938/40 (Taxable) 106-4-0

6 1|2 p.c. 1936 T B (Taxable) 106-3-0

TAX FREE LOANS.

6 per cent 1945-55 Loan 110-13

6 per cent B D L 1935 106-14-0

5 p c 1955 Mysore 109

5 1/2 p c 1938 Mysore 108

CORPORATION LOANS

4 p.c. B P T 90

4 p.c. M Deb 1974 89

5 per cent Deb 1959 103

6 per cent Deb 1954 113

6 per cent K P T 1956 113

5 1/2 p c B I T 1937 106-8

3 per cent G P Notes opened at 80-9-6 . Tone firm.

ALEXANDRIA COTTON

Alexandria, June 27.

SAKEL—	
July	15.39+.45
November	16.25+.45
January	16.53+.46
ASH.—	
August	13.25+.26
October	13.13—.41
December	13.24+.38

NEW YORK SUGAR
New York, June 27

September	1.48 plus 01
December	1.55 plus 01
March	1.62 plus 05
May	1.66 plus 04

COTTON OPTIONS
Bombay, June 28

Broach A/M—	
Tejimandi	44-0-0
Teji on Rs. 250	17-8-0
Teji on Rs. 275	10-0-0
Teji on Rs. 300	5-0-0
Mandi on Rs. 200	8-8-0
Mandi on Rs. 175	4-8-0

BOMBAY SUGAR
Bombay, June 28

Ready Java Rs. 15/1: Transhipment Rs. 5/5: S S Rajput Rs. 5-3-4: S S Subedar Rs. 5-1: S S Fusijava Rs. 5-2: S S Sumatra Rs. 5-1-3; S S Begam Rs. 5-1-6: May shipments Rs. 5-3-6: June Rs. 5/1: July &/or Sept Rs. 5-2-6: Aug. &/or Sept Rs. 5-2-3: October Rs. 5/3: African Spot Rs. 15/2 and B'la Rs. 23/2.

F.G.	160
FINE—	
Wardha-Hingt.	211
Nagpur-Savner	211
Yeotmal	208
Arvi	206
Ellichpur	204
Amraoti-Berar	202
Khamgaon	202
Mulkapur	203
Khandesh	204
F.G.—	
Muthia	195
Jalna-Sailu	195
Burwah-Sanavad	202
Ujjain-Shujaulpur	204
Broach	212
PUNJAB-AMERICAN	216
" " mix	210
Cambodia	280
Miraj-Sangli	207
Compta Good	215
Eagalkot	207
Busoga	330
Kampala	337

WALL-STREET MARKET

New York June 27.

Messrs. Batlivala and Karani have issued the following report showing closing quotations of the New York Stock Exchange:—

	Dollars.
American Power & Light Common	14
American Power & Light Pfd. 6 dol.	36
American Power & Light 5 p.c. Pfd. A.	31
American Forn. Power Common	17
American Forn. Power Gold Debs.	54
American Forn. Power Pfd. 7 per cent	35
Electric Bond Common	36
Electric Bond 5 dol. Pfd.	55
Electric Bond 6 p.c. Pfd.	60
Consolidated Gas	59
Columbia Gas	25 1/2
United Light & Power A	7 3/4
North American	33
United Corpn.	13 1/4
American Tel. & Tel.	128
Western Union Telg.	56 3/4
Radio Corp.	10 1/4
Cheasapeake & Ohio	41 3/4
New York Central	41
Union Pacific R. R.	119
Briggs Mfg.	13
Pennsylvania R.R.	30 1/4
Lima Locomotive	26
American Smelting	35
Anaconda Copper Mining	17
Int. Nickel Common	18
United Steel	58 7/8
Bethelehem Steel	42 1/2
Youngstown Sheet & Tube	30 1/4
Commercial Solvents	25
Gen. Rly. Signal	39
Goodyear Tyre	37
United Aircraft	34
Packard Motor	6
National Dairy	23
General Electric	25
General Motors	30 1/4
Standard Oil of N. J.	39 1/2
Erie R.R.	15
Guaranty Trust	305
Sun Life of Canada	440
Mid. Con. Petroleum	14
American Radiator	16
International Carriers	7
St. Regis Paper	6
Curtiss Wright	3
Philips Petroleum	15
American Super Power	7
Cerro de Pasco	25 7/8
Kennecott Copper	20 1/2

Market attempting to be consolidated.

WHEATHER OVER COTTON BELT

East—Generally fair.

West—Cloudy and unsettled with showers except Texas where weather generally fair.

GOLD & SILVER

Bombay, June 28.

The local gold market ruled quiet but steady to-day. Ashad delivery opened at Rs. 30-5-3 and after declining to Rs. 30-4-9 prices rallied to Rs. 30-5-0. The silver market fluctuated within a narrow range of annas three. Shanghai Exchange opened firm at a rise of 3/16 but the improvement was lost at the close Ashad delivery opened at Rs. 57-9 and declined to Rs. 57-6. At this level there was fair support and market ruled steady:—

	Rs.	as.	p.
Ready Silver	57	6	0
Ashad	57	7	0
Tejimandi	0	14	0
Shravan	58	0	0
Tejimandi	1	14	0
Ready Gold	30	4	9
Ashad	30	4	9
Tejimandi	0	4	6
Shravan	30	4	6
Tejimandi	0	10	6

NEW YORK SILVER
New York, June 27.

Spot Silver	36 1/4+.1 1/8c.
July dely	37.10+.1.50c.

Tone:—Firm.

SHANGHAI EXCHANGE
Shanghai, June 28.

T T on London:—	
Previous Closing	1.3 3/16
To-day's Opening	1.3 3/ 8
To-day's Closing	1.3 3/16
Difference	Unchanged

LONDON METAL.
London, June 27.

Copper Braziers £49-3/4

Yellow Metal £41.

Spelter hard Indian Brands. £16-3/4.

Rolled sheets 24 Gauge £16-1/4.

Tin English Ingots. £225-1/2.

SEEDS.
London June 27.

Cottonseed Bombay. (Hull) C I F ton No offers.

Castorseed Bombay (Hull) C I F ton June/July sellers £11/2/6

Rapeseed Toria. Hull/Continent ton June/July paid £10/15/0

BOMBAY STOCK EXCHANGE

Steady Opening Followed By Heavy Liquidation

STEEL PREFERENCE SHARES ACTIVE

Bombay, June 28.

The Share Bazar displayed steady tone during the first hour to-day. Mill shares ruled quiet and prices were a shade easy but Cement shares were active with a good enquiry. Weakness in the cotton market was ignored. The chief item of interest was Tata Steel Second Preference Shares. It is expected that this share will be declared a dividend of Rs. 3/12. Several operators looked upon this dividend as a comparatively better yield than 3 1/2 per cent. Government paper. There was active demand and they were priced Rs. 86/12.

During the second hour of trading the general improvement was lost suddenly on heavy sel-

ACTIVE SHARES AT A GLANCE.
Bombay, June 28.

Bombay Dyeing 818; 21; 12; 15.

Century 252; 55; 50.

Central India 345; 46; 42.

Colaba 97; 98; 96; 98; 96.

Crescent 70.

Fazalbhoy 381; 80; 85; 71; 72; 71.

Kohinoor 170; 72; 71.

New Great 175; 81; 76; 81.

Pearl 241; 48; 41; 43.

Simplex 94; 95; 94.

Swadeshi 276; 77; 73.

Bundi 23-14; 24-2; 24-4.

I. Cement 275; 76; 71; 73.

Tata Steel Dfd. 223; 19.

Tata Steel Ord. 53-8; 54; 53-2; 53-8.

Bombay Steam 283; 80.

Bombay Burma 411; 10; 13; 6; 10.

Tata Hydro 152; 53.

Andhra 1388; 90; 87; 90.

Tram Ord. 136.

ling influenced by some unfounded rumours which are not uncommon on the Stock Exchange. It was freely rumoured that some mills have lost heavily and the report is under print. This news influenced heavy unloading particularly in Fazal shares. There was a general rush of liquidation and most of the active shares registered a fall.

Quotations at 2 p.m. were as under:—

Dyeings declined to 812|8 to close at 815. Centuries eased to 250. On the other hand New Greats spurted to 181|4. Kohinoors improved to 172|8 and Pearls closed at 243|12 after touching 250. Ahmedabad Electrics came to business at 140. Tata Hydros opened at 151|4 and closed at 153|2. Bundies appreciated to 24|4 and Punjabs were in demand at 15. Tata Steel 2nd Prefs. rose to 85|8 at the close. Bombay Burmas closed at 410 New issues were in demand at 135. Tata Steel ordys. on balance were unchanged at 53|8 but deferreds eased to 219|6.

TEXTILE SECTION.
Bombay, June 28.

Ahmedabad Advance	332-8
Bombay Dyeing	815
Century	250-10
Central India	342-8
Colaba Land	96-14
Crescent	70
Dawn	448-12
E. D. Sassoon	0-4
Ebrahim Pabaney	140
Finlay	110
Fazulbhoy	371-14
Gokak	123-12
Hindustan	1,850
Indian Mfg.	1,725-0
Indian Bleaching	152-8
Indore Malwa	333-12
Kastoorchand	0-2
Khatau	83-12
Kohinoor	171-14
Lakshmi	857-8
Morarjee	490-0
Model Nagpore	60
Mysore	102-8
New Great	151
Pearl	243-12
Phoenix	36-0
Sholapur	3,300-0
Sassoon Silk	42-8
Swan	85-0
Simplex	94-6
Swadeshi	273-12
Tata Mills	23
Vishnu Mills	1,595-0
BANK SECTION.	
Bank of India	103-0
Baroda Bank	84-0
Bombay Provincial	55-0
Central Bank	22
Imperial F. P.	1190
Imperial P P	290
Union Bank	4-7
HYDRO ELECTRIC.	
Ahmedabad Electric	140
Andhra Valley Ordy.	1390
Bombay Tram ordy	136-4
Broach Electric	10-8
Karachi Electric	186-4
Surat Electric	161-4
Tric	126-4
Tata Hydro Ordy.	152-8
Tata Power Ordy.	972-8
CEMENT SECTION.	
Bundi Cement	24-4
Gwalior Cement	62-4
Indian Cement	273-12
Katni Cement	283-12
Katni Cement Defd.	1065
Okha Cement	102-0
Punjab Cement Ordy.	15
Shahabad Cement	276-14
Shivrajpore	16-2
United Cements	55-8
PREFERENCE SHARES	
Andhra Valley Pref.	1215
Bombay Steam Pref.	261-4
Bombay Tram Pref.	73
Central India Pref.	500
Katni 1st Pref.	115-0
Katni 2nd Pref	128-12
Punjab Cement Pref	13-4
Tata Hydro Pref.	120
Tata I. & S. 1st Pref.	154-6
Tata I & S 2nd pref	85-8
Tata Power Pref.	1243-12
Vishnu Pref	622-8
DEBENTURES.	
6 p.c. Andhra Valley Deb.	107-8
6-1/2 p.c. Bombay Tel Deb	56-12
7 p.c. Sholapur Deb.	96-4
6 p.c. Tata Hydro Deb	107-8
RAILWAY SECTION.	
Ahmedabad Prantej	772-8
Amritsar Patti Old	111-0
Central Provinces	81-0
Dhond Baramati	80-8
Guzerat	80-4
Hoshiarpur Doab	80-0
Larkhana	80-0
Mandra Bhon	74-0
Mymensing Rebate	82-8
Mymensing Gtd.	82-0
Pachora Jamner	61-0
Sara Sirajgunj	81-8
Sialkot Narowal	90-0
Sind Light	50-8
Tapty Valley	680
Upper Sind Light	85-0
MISCELLANEOUS.	
Alcock Ashdown	177-8
Br. Burma Petrol	2-14
Bombay Burma Old	410
Bombay Burma New	135
Bombay Steamer	280-10
Bombay Telephone	177
Indian Radio Ordy.	416-4
Indian Radio Def.	405
Indian Mercantile	43-0
McKenzies	81-4
New India Assurance	23-4
Jupiter	11-2
Oriental	2,805
Vulcan	8-4
Port Canning	650-0
Scindia Steam	11-15
Tata Construction	59
Tata I & S Ord.	53-8
Tata I & S Def.	219-8
Tata Oil	19

COTTON STRADDLES

Approximate Differences

New York—Liverpool:—July 229 October 198 January 183.

Bombay—Liverpool:—Broach J/Aug. 1933 217—Liverpool July 6.27 Rs. 56 at Exchange 1/6.

Bombay—Liverpool:—Broach A/May 1934 238—Liverpool May 1934 6.38 Rs. 42 3/4 at Exchange 1/6.

Bombay—New York:—Broach J/Aug. 217—New York July 10.25 Rs. 48 1/4 at 4,29 1/2 Cross Rate.

LINSEEDS.
London, June 27.

Linseed Calcutta, (London) ton June/July paid £11/18/9.

Linseed La Plata C.I.F. Hull ton June/July sellers £11/0/0

Linseed Bombay, (London) ton, June/July paid £12/3/9.

HIGH AND LOW COTTON PRICES

Bombay June 27.

Broach July/A. Op. 219; Highest 219; Lowest 216 1/2; Closing 217 1/2.

Broach A/May Op. 239; Highest 239 3/4; Lowest 237; Closing 238½.

Oomra July Op. 203 1/4; Highest 203 1/4; Lowest 201 1/2; Closing 201 1/2.

Oomra D/J. Op. 211 1/2; Highest 211 1/2; Lowest 210 1/2; Closing 210 1/2.

Bengal July Op. 165; Highest 165; Lowest 161 3/4; Closing 161 3/4.

Bengal D/J. Op. 178; Highest 178; Lowest 174; Closing 174.

LONDON RUBBER.
London, June 27.

Smoked sheets standard ribbed lb. spot sellers 3-17/32.

No Improvement In Yarn Market

Dealers Awaiting Further Developments

Bombay, June 28

The week under review has witnessed a sharp rise in prices of raw material, but this sudden advance has not produced a similar improvement in the yarn prices particularly because the yarn dealers have not been showing any inclination to make large purchases at the present level of prices so long as the improvement in demand from the consuming centres is not forthcoming. The recent sudden advance in cotton has been more attributed to speculative manoeuvres engineered in America and not based on actual consumption demand for the raw material. Such being the case the Yarn Trade naturally does not show any inclination to follow such a rapid advance in cotton and is more inclined to wait and watch further developments before making any large purchases.

Reports from consuming districts have not been showing any definite improvement as yet and whilst enquiries have broadened from all parts of the country most of them have been of a speculative nature owing to the recent rise in cotton. On the other hand, several reports have been received from the consuming districts to the effect that stocks og Handloom cloths are yet large and the movement is very gradual. Consumers have been constantly complaining that they are not able to make both ends meet inasmuch as they are not able to get even living wages. Prices realized for their cloth are yet much too low compared with the prices they have got to pay for the yarns and some of the weavers therefore remain idle whilst some have been taking to other lines. In the midst of these circumstances it is no wonder that actual consumption demand for yarns has not been showing much improvement inspite of the rise in cotton. It will not be at all surprising to see very heavy fluctuations in prices of raw material during the next few weeks in America as well as in our markets as a result of weather reports and also due to several other factors, but unless definite improvement in the consumption of yarns is reported from consuming districts we are afraid the prices in yarns will not show corresponding improvement and will be always found lagging behind.

Monsoon has made a favourable start in almost all principal consuming districts and the dealers and consumers have been awaiting its further course with interest. If it turns out satisfactory it will go a great way in creating an improvement in demand for yarns from all consuming districts.

ENGLISH YARNS.

Manchester prices have been found much higher compared to Japanese and Shanghai rates for all fine yarns and business therefore is almost at a standstill.

JAPANESE YARNS.

Japanese Import Houses have been quoting higher prices for forward deliveries in almost all kinds of yarns, but the rates in the market for spot and near deliveries have shown only a very small improvement and that too mostly due to speculative buying from Middlemen in sympathy with the recent rise in cotton. Demand from consuming districts has been moderate and just sufficient for the immediate requirements of the buyers. Exchange has remained steady whereas Sampin has improved further. The future tendency of the market is uncertain.

ART SILK YARNS.

The Syndicate prices have remained unchanged during the week. Demand for Art Silk yarns at the present level of prices seem to have spent its force for the time being and the latest report received from consuming districts particularly from the North are not encouraging. It is reported that owing to no improvement in the Art Silk cloth produced by the Handloom weavers, the present prices are found to be high and unsuitable inasmuch as they do not leave any margin to the weavers. Stocks of yarns have also increased and demand has been moderate. Fears of heavy arrivals of Japanese yarns in the next few weeks has also created a slightly easy undertone in the local market as well as in the consuming districts. As regards South, however, the reports are yet satisfactory, and satisfactory demand for 150 Yen. has been in evidence. Future course of the market is uncertain.

INDIAN YARNS.

In sympathy with recent rise in cotton some of our mills have put up their prices without any success inasmuch as no sales of importance have been reported so far owing to very limited demand from the consuming districts. Some of the dealers have been inclined to make few speculative purchases particularly in coarse counts if they are able to obtain them at special and attractive rates and a few lines have been arranged during the week, but in finer counts demand still continues very slack and the sales have been practically meagre. It is anticipated that if Monsoon continues satisfactory in the next few weeks there will be gradual improvement in demand for yarns after a month's time.

INDIAN COTTON FIGURES

RECEIPTS INTO BOMBAY.

Bombay, June 28.

In full-pressed Bales.	Yesterday.	Since 1st Septr. This year.
Khandesh	52	217,066
Central India	218	196,347
Barsi & Nagar	45	129,717
Hyderabad-Gaorani	2	54,547
Berar	.....	461,581
Central Provinces	....	134,425
Total Oomras	317	1,193,683
Dholera	144	248,834
N.-W. Provinces	.....	7,162
Rajputana	122	78,195
Sind-Punjab	113	100,509
Broach	....	324,381
Coompta and Dharwar	154	71,993
Westerns-Northerns	255	59,205
Cocoanada	.....	13
Tinnevelly and Cambodia	105	39,890
Persian	17	6,167
American	.....	70,126
Egyptian and African	.....	123,256
Comilla, Burma and other sorts	.....	85
Total	1,227	2,323,499

EXPORTS FROM BOMBAY.

Bombay, June 28.

In full-pressed Bales.	Yesterday.	1st Sept. to June 22 This year
Europe	1,139	333,929
Japan & China	6,616	1,026,038
Coast Ports	.....	22,376
Up-country by Rail	..	114,277
Afloat in harbour for Europe, China and Japan	.....	50,324
Total	7,755	1,546,944

TATA OIL MILL'S QUOTATIONS.

EX-GODOWN, BOMBAY.

Bombay, June 28.

Filtered Cocoanut Oil Ready Rs. 295 per ton: Per case of 84lbs. Rs. 20 per case.

Cocoanut Cake Ready Rs. 73 per ton.

PRODUCE RECEIPTS.

Bombay, June 28.

Khandesh	52	bales
Central India	218	,,
Barsi-Nugger	45	,,
Hyderabad-Gaorani	2	,,
Dhollera	144	,,
Rajputana	122	,,
Sind-Punjab	113	,,
Compta-Dharwar	154	,,
Western-Northerns	255	,,
Tinnevelly and Cambodia	106	,,
Persians	17	,,
Total Cotton	1,227	,,
Wheat	22,759	cwts.
Linseed	2,570	,,
Rape, Rai & Mustardseeds	451	,,
Gingellyseed	219	,,
Groundnuts	2,115	,,
Castorseed	208	,,
Rice	11,471	,,
Myrabollams	1,025	,,
Cottonseed	1,358	,,
Gram	346	,,
Joowar	228	,,
Barley	351	,,
Bajree	1,285	,,
Coal	2,855	Tons.

GOLD.

London, June 27.

Gold bars fine per oz. £6:2:0.

LONDON DISCOUNT RATES.

London, June 27.

Bank bills 3 months market Rate ..... 0-18/32 p c to 0-5/8 p c
Bank bills 6 months market Rate ..... 0-3/4 p c.
Fine Trade Bills 3 Months Market Rate ..... 2 p c
Fine Trade Bills 6 Months Market Rate 2¼ p c to 3 p c.

Interest Day to Day Loan 0-1/2 p c
Interest 7-Days' Market Loan ..... 0-5/8 p c.

TRADING IN NEW YORK COTTON

The board of managers of the New York Cotton Exchange voted on the days of publication by the U.S. Government of cotton condition reports and crop estimates, trading shall cease five minutes before the time of publication and shall be resumed with a call fifteen minutes after the publication on such reports, except on such days as the publication coincides with the hour of closing the Exchange, when trading shall cease ten minutes prior thereto.

BROACH FULLY GOOD QUALITY: VAIDAS.

	April 1934.	May gust 1934.	July-August 1933.
10-30	Rs. 237	12	216
12-30	Rs. 236		214 4
2-30	Rs. 235	12	214 4
4-30	Rs. 237	4	216 4
5-30	Rs. 236	4	214 8
Highest	Rs. 237	12	216 12
Lowest	Rs. 235	4	213 8

LIVERPOOL WHEAT.

Liverpool, June 27.

July	64 3/4d.
October	67 3/4d.
December	69 3/4d.

CHICAGO WHEAT.

Chicago, June 27.

July	0.95 1/4
September	0.97 3/4
December	1.00 3/4

LINSEED & WHEAT.

Bombay, June 28.

Linseed Sept.	....	6	12 9
Linsed May	.....	6	4 0
Wheat Sept.	....	5	1 6
Wheat May	....	5	4 6

AMERICAN COTTON FIGURES

F. P. Bales:—

Receipts to date 27-6-33 1932-33 8589000; 1931-32 9842000

Receipts yesterday 27-6-33 1932-33 14000; 1931-32 8000

Exports to date 27-6-33 1932-33 7735000; 1931-32 8355000

Stock at Ports 23-6-33 1932-33 3576000; 1931-32 3602000

Stock at Interior Towns 23-6-33 1932-33 1393000; 1931-32 1449000

Stock at Liverpool 23-6-33 1932-33 781000; 1931-32 824000

Visible Supply 23-6-33 1932-33 7215000; 1931-32 7160000

Quantity in Sight 23-6-33 1932-33 13170000; 1931-32 14471000

Quantity out of Sight 23-6-33 1932-33 12750000; 1931-32 12503000

SEEDS TRADERS' ASSOCIATION.

Bombay, June 28.

Castorseeds September Delivery Opening Rs. 30|14; Lowest Rs. 30|9; Closing Rs. 30|11|6.

Groundnut Seeds August Delivery Opening Rs. 32|3; Lowest Rs. 32; Closing Rs. 32|3|6.

SHRI MAHAJAN ASSN. LTD.

The following rates prevailed in the Market on 28th day of June, 1933:—

LONDON EXCHANGES.

London, June 27.

T T London on:—

Berlin	14.36-1/2
Amsterdam	8.51-3/4
Brussels	24.33
Madrid	40.59
Milan	64.53
Berne	17.66
Paris	86.59
Prague	114.50
New York Closing Cross Rate	4.25-1/4

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE

London, June 27.

Chartered Bank of I. A. & C., £14-1/2.

Hongkong & Shanghai Bank (London Reg.), £128.

P. & O. Banking Corporation, £10.

National Bank of India, £40-1/2.

Funding Loan, 4 per cent., £110-3/4.

Conversion Loan, 3-1/2 per cent., £99-1/4.

Rupee Paper, 3-1/2 per cent., £59-1/2.

Indian Stock 3 per cent., Sterling Loan, £68-1/4.

Indian Stock 3-1/2 per cent., Sterling Loan, £80-1/4.

Indian Stock 4-1/2 per cent., Sterling Loan, £105-1/2.

Consols, 2-1/2 per cent., £72-7/8.

War Loan, 3-1/2 percent., £99.

Victory Bonds, 4 per cent., £109-5/8.

LONDON PRODUCE.

London, June 27.

Wheat, Rozario Santa Fe, Parcels, July sellers 24/3.

Wheat, Barletta Russo, Parcels, July sellers 24.

Wheat, South Australian, Parcels, July sellers 27/3.

JAVA SUGAR—LONDON MARKET.

London, June 27

Java Sugar, Fine White Dutch, Standard No. 25:—

C. & F. Calcutta, July-Sept., per cwt., sellers 7/10-1/2.

C. & F. Calcutta, Oct.-Dec., per cwt., sellers 8/1-1/2.

C. & F. Bombay, July-Sept., per cwt., sellers 7/10-1/2.

C. & F. Karachi, July-Sept., per cwt., sellers 7/10-1/2.

MONEY MARKET

Exchange Quotations

Bombay, June 28.

B.C. RATE—

T. T. & D. D. 1|6.

LONDON BANKS SELLING:—

T. T. & D. D. 1|6 1|32.

T. T. 1|6 1|32 to Sept.

T. T. 1|6 Oct|Dec.

T. T. Nil.

LONDON BANKS BUYING:—

T. T. 1|6 3|32.

D. D. 1|6 3|32.

3 Mos. 1|6 5|32 June.

3 Mos. Nil.

NEW YORK B. C. RATE:—

T. T. 3|2 1|2 Nominal.

NEW YORK BANKS SELLING:—

T. T. 310 1|2 Nominal.

NEW YORK BANKS BUYING:—

T. T. 307 1|2 Nominal.

PARIS BANKS SELLING:—

D. D. 649.

PARIS BANKS BUYING:—

D. D. 659.

AMSTERDAM BANKS SELLING:—

D. D. 63 5|8.

JAPAN BANKS SELLING:—

T. T. 83 3|4..

JAPAN BANKS BUYING:—

60 Days 82.

HONGKONG BANKS SELLING:—

D. D. 95 3|4.

SHANGHAI BANKS SELLING:—

D. D. 85 3|4.

SINGAPORE BANKS SELLING:—

D. D. 155 3|4.

JAVA BANKS SELLING:—

D. D. 64.

BERLIN BANKS SELLING:—

D. D. 106 3|4.

CROSS RATE:—

New York—London 4.30 27th inst.

Shanghai—London 1|3 3|8 28th inst.

Japan—London 1|3 1|32 28th inst.

London—Paris 86.56 27th inst.

London—Belgium 24.83 27th inst.

London—Switzerland 17.65 27th inst.

London—Italy 64.62 27th inst.

London—Berlin 14.36 27th inst.

London—Holland 8.52 Nom. 27th inst.

London—Stockholm 19.44 1|2 27th inst.

London—New York 4.24 27th inst.

Tone of Sterling Exchange:—Quiet.

Gold £6-2-4 26th inst.; £6-2-0 27th inst.

Silver London Ready 18 9|16 26th inst.; 19 1|16 27th inst.

Silver London Forward 18 11|16 26th inst.; 19 3|16 27th inst.

Silver New York Ready 35 5|8 26th inst.; 37 27th inst.

London Discounts 3 Mos. 9|16 per cent 26th inst.; 5|8 per cent 27th inst.

London Discounts 6 Mos. 3|4 per cent 26th inst.; 3|4 per cent 27th inst.

IMPERIAL BANK RATE:—

3-1|2 per cent.

BANK OF ENGLAND RATE:—

2 per cent.

MONEY:—

Call 1 per cent.

3 Mos. 1 per cent.

6 Mos. 2 per cent.

TONE:—Easy.

COFFEE NEW YORK MARKET.

New York, June 27.

Fair Rio Coffee, (No. 7, quality) Spot, 8-1/8.

"SKY LANGUAGE"

How Hollywood's Stunt Airmen Talk

LOS ANGELES.

(By mail.)

Among the aviators who record Hollywood's aeronautic thrills in films of the air, there is a special "sky language". An aeroplane, for instance, is never referred to as such. It is always a 'crate', 'bus' or 'ship'

Here are some of the other descriptive terms in use:

'Kee. wee'—an officer of the air service who is employed on the ground. (i.e. 'a bird with wings which does not fly'—a term handed on from the old Royal Flying Corps.)

'Bailing-out'—Making a parachute descent.

'Jump Stick'—parachute.

'Give her the gun'—Accelerate the engine.

'Singing a song'—firing a machine gun.

'Clipped'—wounded.

'Benched'—taken out of flying service.

Owing to the popularity of aviation, many of these terms are working their way in the vocabulary of the man in the street.—Reuter.

PAVING WAY FOR HITLER

German Ex-Minister Alleges Hindenburg Plotted To Put Nazi Dictator In Office

Sensational revelations were made on May 31 by Herr Treviranus, the former German Minister, in his evidence in the trial in Berlin of Dr. Gereke, who is accused of embezzling money for President Hindenburg's election fund last year. A full report of the proceedings appears in "Frankfurter Zeitung". If what Herr Treviranus swore to be true is true, both President Hindenburg and Dr. Bruning were guilty of duplicity, says the Geneva correspondent of the "Manchester Guardian."

Herr Treviranus said that before the Presidential elections last year, in which President Hindenburg was the candidate of the Republicans, including the Socialists and the Centre party, against Hitler, President Hindenburg and Dr. Bruning agreed to put the Nazis in office and to make Hitler Chancellor as soon as certain questions of foreign policy had been settled, particularly reparations. It was considered desirable that Hitler should not come into power until then.

Herr Treviranus said that he and his Nationalist friends were convinced that the personality of President Hindenburg would be an indispensable factor in averting any foreign political obstacle to the advent of the Nazis to power.

Thus while President Hindenburg was appealing to the Republicans by profession to be keeping Hitler out of power, he was, in fact, seeking re-election to put him into power. Dr. Bruning, of course, expected still to be Chancellor at the time of the Lausanne Conference, but President Hindenburg was disloyal to both parties and put Herr von Papen in his place to pave the way for Hitler.

ENDS AND MEANS.

The counsel for the defence asked Herr Treviranus whether, when one had to do with a Parliamentary system against which one was fighting and when in a fight in which one had to employ and follow the rules of democracy, and one was also in difficulties, it was right to resort to manoeuvres against the parties of the Left so that they might not be informed about the real aims of the parties of the Right.

The Public Prosecutor having objected that this was a matter of expert opinion, counsel for the defence put the question in another way, and asked Herr Treviranus whether he was so much involved in this political fight, like Dr. Gereke that he, too, in quite special circumstances, had reported so falsification to deceive the parties of the Left.

Herr Treviranus said that he had never been in such a position, but it was not so easy to say what would be permissible or right in quite special circumstances. When, he said, one put omnipotence of the State above all other considerations so strongly as he had done when he was working under Escherich, one became absolutely indifferent to the opinions that were usual in moral and honest relations in private life.

Escherich was the forerunner of Hitler, and the real originator of Fascism. He went to Italy in the early days of Fascism to see Mussolini, who learnt much from him.

BUYING A WIFE BY INSTALMENTS

Four Years' Work Before She Is Yours

BELGRADE, (By mail.)

The custom of paying for wives on the instalment system is growing in South Serbia, especially in the Kosov district. For wives have to be bought at a high price there—and a few young men can afford to put down a lump sum in these hard times.

The normal scale of instalments is:

£20 for the first year.
£20 for the second year.
£40 for the third year, and
£40 for the fourth year.

It is not untill the last instalment has been paid that the young man gets his wife, whom he has probably never seen but once the final instalment has been vaid the girl belongs to the young man's family. If the bridegroom should die before the wedding, the girl must marry one of his brothers, uncles or other relaitves—sometimes even his father.

The £120 paid for a wife represents wealth in Kosova it would buy an estate, for ten acres of land costs only £20. So boys are engaged at 16—and then they and their fathers begin to earn the money to pay for the wife. Often land has to be sold and money borrowed before the girl is at last won.—Reuter.

Germans Wal P. E. N

Mr. Wells. Chairman, Refuse Suggestion To Stop

The eleventh International Congress of the P. E. N. has just taken place in Dubrovnik, Yugo-Slavia. It is ironical that a meeting of writers pledged to stand aside from politics should have been the occasion of one of the stormiest of political demonstrations, says the "Manchester Guardian." The burning of books in Germany and the fact that the greater number of well-known German writers are living in exile cannot be ignored by an association which has always worked for the free interchange of ideas through literature.

Nearly four hundred persons, representing twenty-six countries, were present, including delegates from Germany, Palestine, and the Yiddish centres, and it was inevitable that sooner or later the high tension generated by enforced restraint should end in an explosion.

Mr. H. G. Wells, who succeeded John Galsworthy as president of the English P. E. N. and is now president of the World Federation, was chairman of the meeting in the Dubrovnik Municipal Theatre at which the German situation was considered, and he had the almost impossible task of keeping politics out of the discussion, of pacifying the more excitable delegates who were burning to attack the Hitler regime, and of seeing that the German delegates had fair-play.

AMERICAN RESOLUTION.

The squalls which preceded the adoption of the following motion, presented by the American delegate (Dr. Henry Seidel, Canby), were trifling in comparison with subsequent storms:—

"Whereas there are again abroad in the world aspects of Chauvinism which debase the spirit of man, causing him to persecute his fellow-men, robbing him of generosity, of nobility and understanding; and whereas it is the duty of the artist to guard the spirit in its freedom, so that mankind shall not be prey to ignorance, to malice, and to fear, we the members of the American centre of the P. E. N. call upon all other centres to affirm once more those principles upon which the structure of this society was raised, and call particular attention to those resolutions presented by the English, French, German, and Belgian delegates at the Fifth International Congress of the P. E. N. Clubs in Brussels in 1927 and passed there unanimously:

1. Literature, national though it be in origin, knows no frontiers and should remain common currency between nations in spite of political or international upheavals.

2. In all circumstances, and particularly in time of war, works of art, the patrimony of humanity at large, should be left untouched by national or political passion.

3. Members of the P. E. N. will at all times use what influence they have in favour of good understanding and mutual respect between nations.

"We likewise call upon the International Congress to take definite steps to prevent the individual centres of the P. E. N., founded for the purpose of fostering goodwill and understanding between the races and nations, from being used as weapons of propaganda in the defence of

ANGLO-PERSIAN OIL PARLEYS

Company Assesses Its Gains And Losses In Settlement

The statement issued by the chairman of the Anglo-Persian Oil Company, Sir John Cadman, fills out the details of the draft agreement a summary of which was published at the beginning of May, writes the "Manchester Guardian". The Persian Government gets a minimum annual revenue of £750,000 from the company as well as a share in profits when 5 per cent. has been paid to the ordinary shareholders. Thus Persia's principal grievances against the old arrangement disappear; she has a certain minimum revenue on which to base her Budget; her share of profits is determined by "definite and easily ascertained facts." Further, the company has agreed to pay a minimum of £225,000 per annum in lieu of taxes, rising to £390,000 after fifteen years.

The company, upon the other hand, obtains extension of its concession till 1993. It gains exemption from additional taxation. Much more important, it

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TO-DAY ON RADIO

6-30 a.m. Commercial Bulletin. Liverpool and New York Cotton closing rates.
*12-00 Noon.
Selection of Indian Gramophone Records.
12-30 p.m. Selection of European Gramophone Records.
*5-30 p.m.
EUROPEAN PROGRAMME.
Relay of Music from Capitol Cinema. (By kind permission of the Management).
6-30 p.m. News available.
7-00 p.m. "Moments Musical". By Richard Meredith.
7-10 p.m. By Requst.
A Columbia Variety Show.
DEBROY SOMERS BAND
RUTH ETTING, Rhythm singer
CLAPHAM & DWYER, Comedian
NORMAN LONG, and a Piano
HOWARD JACOBS, solo saxaphone.
TURNER LAYTON, of Layton and Johnstone.
EDDIE PEABODY, Banjo, etc., etc.
*8-00 p.m.
Cotton, Silver, Gold, Seeds, Wheat, Stock Exchange and other Market Prices.
8-45 p.m.
EUROPEAN PROGRAMME.
Weather Report and News Bulletin.
INDIAN PROGRAMME.
9-00 p.m. News in Hindi.
New York Opening, Liverpool Closing (or latest available) and Bombay Current Rates.
Recitation of Holy Koran. By Mrs. Syed.
Bai Sunderabai in a request programme with Parwatker, Sarangi.
11-00 p.m. God Save the King Emperor.

EMPIRE BROADCASTING

4-30 p.m.—Orchestra Concert and Christopher Stone.
7-00 p.m.—Time Signal from Big Ben. News Bulletin.
7-15 p.m.—"The Week in Westminster" a talk by Major C. R. Attlee, M.P.
7-30 p.m.—Evensong, from Westminster Abbey.
8-15 p.m.—Buxton Municipal Orchestra.
9-15 p.m.—Northern Studio Orchestra.
9-45 p.m.—B B C Dance Orchestra.
10-30 p.m.—"Why not be healthy", a talk by a Physician.
10-45 p.m.—News Bulletin.

GRANT COLLEGE MEDICAL SOCIETY.—The Monthly Meeting of the Society will be held at the Grant Medical College Library to-day (Thursday), at 5 p.m. (S.T.)

SHRI KANYAKUBJA MANDAL.—A general meeting of the above Mandal will be held at Hira Baug (C. P. Tank) on Sunday 2nd July 1933 at 2 p.m. (S.T.) Mr. B. R. Tiwari B.A.LL.B. Advocate will preside.
Rules and Bye-laws of the Association in a revised form will be discussed and finally passed.

DETECTION OF MALARIA CARRIER.—List of places in Bombay City where Anopheles stephensi, the Malaria Carrier was detected breeding during the week ended on 24-6-1933 is given below.
Vanka Moholla at Nos. 20 and 22, in a well.
Love Lane at No. 157 (Soorji Vallabdas' compound) in an odd receptacle.

NEW GUJARATI JOURNAL.—"Bekar," a Fortnightly, is to be published with a view to ventilate the grivances of the Unemployed, and generally to deal with the contradictions of the present Capitalistic system. The Journal will have as special features, columns dealing with new literature including short psychological stories, one-act plays, eac.
The first number will appear on June 29th.

POSTAL NOTICE.—Superscribed unregistered Mails for United States of America per S. S. "President Adams" will be accepted at the General Post Office upto 4-30 p.m. on Friday the 30th instant.
Parcels for Germany direct per S. S. "Werdenfels" will be accepted at General Post Office upto 5 p.m. on Thursday the 29th inst.

ST. JOHN AMBULANCE BRIGADE OVERSEAS.—Cir David Petrie, CIE, CVO, CBE, Chief Commissioner for the Empire of India, St. John Ambulance Brigade Overseas, will inspect the Bombay Corps of the Brigade in the Compound of the Elphinstone High School, Dhobitalao, on Sunday, the 2nd July at 9 a.m. If it is raining at the time, there will be a meeting in the N. M. Wadia Hal of the Lady Hillingdon Building for the Parsi Ambulance Division, corner of the Esplanade Maidan. All Divisions of the Bombay Corps will fall in not later than 8-30 a.m.

CONFIDENCE TRICK FAILS

Alleged Trickster In G. C. Notes Arrested While Trying To Decamp

Professing that he could duplicate currency notes by a secret process known to him, one Datta Mahadev is alleged to have induced Baboo Mahadeo to give him Rs. 30 in order to purchase the necessary duplicating materials.

Next he asked for G.C. notes from Baboo, who gave him four notes of Rs. 50 each on the 6th instant, which Datta assured him would be returned on the completion of the experiment. Working at his device for a few moments, he produced two imprints of two of the G.C. notes.

TRICK FAILS.

Keeping his victim engaged in admiring at the result of the experiment, Datta quietly concealed the genuine notes in his waist, and handed to Baboo a packet, which, he said contained the four G.C. notes as well as the duplicates adding that they should be heated over a segree. He was then preparing to leave his room, saying, he would go to a teashop and return soon; when he was arrested.

On a search being made of his person, all the four G.C. notes and the duplicating implements were recovered. The packet handed to the complainant, was found to contain some pieces of paper and the two imprints.

Datta was placed before the Dadar Magistrate on Wednesday. As investigations have led the Police to suspect the accused as being concerned with similar cases in the Districts of Satara and Malhapur, and enquiries in this connection are still proceeding, the Magistrate remanded him into police custody until 3rd July.

TRAVANCORE FLOOD RELIEF FUND

The following is the correct and complete list of the denors and amounts contributed by them towards the above Fund:—
Mr. G K Pillay Rs. 35-0-0, Mr N J Nair Rs. 30-0-0, Mr P G Pillay Rs. 10-0-0, Mr N V Nair Rs. 10-0-0, Mr M Karuven Rs. 10-0-0, Mr K G Jacob Rs. 10-0-0, Mr K G Nair Rs. 10-0-0, Mr T M Nair Rs. 5-0-0, Mr T C Mayan Rs. 5-0-0, Mr N V Kurup Rs. 5-0-0, Mr P K. Nair Rs. 5-0-0, Mr. P C Kutty Rs. 2-0-0, Mr. K B Nair Re. 1-0-0, "Sympathy" Rs. 25-0-0 & Anonymous donors Rs. 22-0-0 making a total of Rs. 185-0-0.

DISTRESSED BHILS RELIEF SUB-COMMITTEE.

To appeal for funds for the distressed Bhils in Panch Mahal District, a public meeting of the citizens of Bombay will be held at Marwadi Vidyalaya Hall on Saturday the 1st July, 1933, at 6-30 p.m. under the auspipes of the Distressed Bhil Relief Committee and the Bombay Humanitarian League. Mr. B. G. Horniman will preside.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.—The O. S. K. Steamer "Hague Maru" left Singapore for Bombay on June 27 and is due to arrive here on July 9 via Belawan Deli and Colombo.

BOMBAY PRESIDENCY WOMEN'S COUNCIL.—The following resolution was passed the Management Committee of the Bombay Presidency Women's Council, one a meeting held on the 26th June 1933:—
Resolution:—"The Bombay Presidency Women's Council, one of the largest Women's Associations, strongly support the Memorandum II of June 1933 submitted to the Joint Select Committee by the National Council of Women in India, the All India Women's Conference, and the Women's Indian Association."

BOMBAY ROVERS' GRAND MOOT.—All the Bombay Rovers will meet for a week end at Arthur Bunder Sea Scout Hut on Saturday, 1st. July 1933 at 4 p.m. An opening entertainment show will be held for the guests from 5-30 p.m. to 7-30 p.m. The Rovers will dine at 8 p.m. and the Camp Fire will be held from 8-30 p.m. to 9-30 p.m. On Sunday 2nd July 1933 after the Flag Ceremony and Breakfast the 1st Rover's Conference will be held from 9 a.m. to Noon.
Sir Chunilal V. Mehta KCSI. MA. LLB, the Provincial Scout Commissioner will preside on the occasion. All Bombay Rovers are cordially invited to attend. Thus is the first Rover Moot in the history of Bombay Scouting. Further details can be had the Scout Hut.

Miss Kalawati Mehta, who stood first in the Women's University G. A. Examination, is the winner of the Chancellor's Prize.

WOMAN'S ATTEMPT AT SUICIDE

Sent To Seva Sadan Home, Father Agreeing To Pay Rs. 20 As Expenses

The second attempt of a young Parsi woman, Gulbai Maneckji Raje to commit suicide, caused her appearance before the Presidency Magistrate, Third Court, Bombay, on Wednesday morning to answer a charge under section 249 of the Indian Penal Code.

Sub-Inspector Pinto, leading evidence for the prosecution, stated that the accused was 35 years of age and was now living on her own, having obtained a divorce from her husband. She was staying at 51 Cowasji Patel Street as a sub-tenant of one Furdonji Shapurji. On June 22 she was removed to the Goculdas Tejpal Hospital in an unconscious state, and it was diagnosed that she had taken "Medinol Pills." There were found three letters underneath her pillow. These were addressed to the Commissioner of Police, her brother, and her sister. The accused had written to say that she was committing suicide. This was her second attempt to commit suicide.

"DISOBEDIENT GIRL."

The father of the girl, in his evidence, stated that the girl was disobedient, and he was unable to control her. She has been enticed away by a Parsi, who had told her that being a major she was entitled to do whatever she liked.

The Magistrate advised the father to take his daughter back and keep her under control or else he will have to send her to prison, as this was her second attempt.

The accused pleaded guilty and stated that she wanted to end her life as she could no longer bear the harassment of her mother. She stated that she was a school mistress and received a salary of about Rs. 10 per month.

TO BE SENT TO SEVA SADAN.

The father of the girl undertook to pay Rs. 20 towards the maintenance of the woman if she was sent to the Seva Sadan home, and if she was prevented from meeting undesirable people. The accused agreed to go to the Home.

The Magistrate deferred passing sentence till the 25th July to enable the accused to gain admittance to the Seva Sedan Home and to help her to reform herself in the meantime.

WOMAN STABBED NEAR BROTHEL

Assailant Charged With Attempt To Murder

Babu Subha, who was arrested on Tuesday night by the Nagpada police was placed on Wednesday before Mr. P. L. Thakkar, Presidency Magistrate Mazagaon, charged with the attempted murder of his mistress Thakkubai Nana.

The police applying for a remand of the accused, stated that on hearing that his mistress had joined one of the Brothels at Suklaji Street Babu went to the place to ascertain whether it was true. On finding her there he dragged her out of the room and stabbed her with a pocket knife on the face, neck, chest and thigh. Babu surrendered to the police after the assault.

The Magistrate remanded the accused to police custody till July 3.

SANGLI SANGH.—At an informal meeting of some of the Sangli residents now in Bombay held on Sunday last, it was decided to revive the Sangli Sangh. Those who belong to Sangli and are at present residents in Bombay are requested to send their names and addresses to Mr. R. R. Bakhale, C/o. Servants of India Socity, Sandhurst Road, Bombay, 4.

FROM FRYING PAN TO FIRE

High Court Enhances Sentence Of Transportation To Death

Mr. Justice Murphy and Mr Justice N. J. Wadia at the High Court have awarded death sentence to Basawaneppa Basappa, a young man of Dharwar, who had appealed against the sentence of transportation passed by the Sessions Court.

At the time of admitting the appeal sometime ago, the High Court had issued a notice to the accused to show cause why his sentence should not be enhanced.

The accused had killed a 6-year-old boy on 24th November last. It appears that the boy's mother was living as the accused's mitress, but left him at the persuasion of her mother. Subsequently some one advised the accused that if he killed her son, the woman would return to him. Acting on this advice, the accused decoyed the boy to a lonely place and strangled him to death. All these facts were revealed by the accused's confession in the lower court.

JUDGMENT.

Their lordships held that looking to the gravity of the offence, the capital punishment must be awarded in the interests of justice.

RESTAURANT KEEPER CHARGED WITH ASSAULT

Encroachment Department's Activities Lead To Scuffle

A scuffle between some officers and coolies of the Encroachment Department of the Bombay Municipality and a Hindu owner of a restaurant at Play House, led to the arrest of the latter on Tuesday evening, on a charge of assault.

It appears that one of the motor lorries of the Encroachment Department stopped in front of the restaurant of one Nanji Mulji, on Tuesday evening and some of the coolies removed benches from the foot path. The owner of the shop told the officers, accompanying the lorry, that he had a permit to keep those benches there, and asked them not to remove them.

COOLIE ASSAULTED.

Thereupon a quarrel ensued when, it is alleged Nanji was seen assaulting Gopal Rajka one of coolies, with a spike. He was however disarmed, but he, it is further alleged, picked up a bamboo and struck the same coolie. He was then put under arrest.

ACCUSED OFFERED BAIL.

Nanji Mulji was placed before Mr. I. N. Mehta, Presidency Magistrate, Girgaum Police Court, on Tuesday when the police applied for a remand for two days, pending further inquiries.

The Magistrate ordered the accused to be released on a bail of Rs. 100 and a surety in like amount, in default to be remanded to Police Custody till June 30.

PARSI DROWNED AT BALLARD BUNDER

Policeman Discovers Body Floating In Sea

A constable posted at the Yellowgate police station noticed a dead body floating in the sea at Ballard Bunder on Wednesday at 10 a.m. When the body was recovered from the sea it happened to be that of a Parsi aged about 20. The name of the man is not known, and no relations have so far been traced.

The Parsi panchayat has been informed.

SHOP-KEEPER DIES OF OPIUM POISONING

Shivaraj Abba, a shop keeper, living at Nagu Sayaji Wadi at Dadar returned home from Kurla and complained of stomach ache.

He was immediately removed to the K. E. M. Hospital, where he died in the morning. It was found that the cause of death was due to an overdose of opium. The body has been removed to the morgue. It is believed to be a case of suicide.

GOUD SARASWAT BRAHMAN CO-OPERATIVE HOUSING SOCIETY, LTD.—The Thirteenth Annual Meeting of the G.S.B. Co-Operative Housing Society, Ltd., will be held at "Laxmibaug" New Bhatwadi, on Sunday the 2nd July 193 at 4-00 p.m. (S.T.) when the adoption of Annual Report and Accounts for the year 1932-33, elections of the New Managing Committee and Auditors for the year 1933-34, etc., will be made.

HINDU DIES UNDER SUSPICIOUS CIRCUMSTANCES

Picked Upon Road Badly Injured

A 60 year old Hindu was found lying in an unconscious state on Parel Road on Tuesday afternoon. One of the Maharbavdi Police constables, who happened to pass along removed him to the J. J. Hospital, where he died on Wednesday morning.

At the post mortem examination held subsequently it was found that the old man had sustained several fractures.

How the deceased sustained these injuries has not been ascertained.

The case is being investigated by Sub-Inspector Samant of the Maharbavdi Police station.

PUTLIBAI WILL CASE

Negotiations For Settlement Between Parties

In the Putlibai will case going on behalf Mr. Justice B. J. Wadia at the High Court, the parties are negotiating to discuss the terms on which a settlement might be reached.

The case, therefore, was not taken up on Wednesday.

DEATH OF FATHER SCHAEFER

German Jesuit Who Spent 40 Years As Educationist

Father Frederick Schaefer S. J. died on Tuesday at the St. Elizabeth's Nursing Home at the age of 80. He was the last of the German Jesuits who came to this country many years ago. For forty years Father Schaefer was attached to St. Mary's High School where he was rector when the war broke out.

When he retired from St. Mary's, he became Rector of St. Xavier's College for six years, and then he returned to St. Mary's to spend the rest of his life in retirement. The last years were made interesting to him by a number of jubilees, his jubilee of 50 years' priesthood, his jubilee of 50 years' life as a Jesuit, and next September he was to have celebrated his diamond Jubilee as a Jesuit.

UNIVERSITY OF BOMBAY.—Pandit Jina Vijayaji Muni will deliver Lecture II of his series of five lectures on the History of Gujarat in connection with the Thakkar Vassonji Madhavji Lectureship in the Lecture Room, 1st Floor, South Wing of the University Buildings, to-day (Thursday) at 6 p.m. The subject of the lecture is "A synoptic review of the Political History of Gujarat.

PATHE CINEMA
TO-DAY at 3-30; 6-30 & 10 P.M.
BEFORE HE CAME INTO HER LIFE...
She Was Ready to Run Off With the First Traveling Salesman Who Didn't Wear False Teeth and a Girdle!

Hear Sweet song James Melton Sing In Old Virginia and Loves old
Without a Doubt, Clark Gable's Greatest Role. The Shooting Star Record of a Big-City Gambler Who Fell for Small-Town Stuff and Learned to Love It
CLARK GABLE
in "No Man of Her Own"
with CAROLE LOMBARD DOROTHY MACKAILL
A Paramount Picture
PARAMOUNT NEWS
(By Air Mail).

PATHE CINEMA
SATURDAY NEXT
In All The World, No Show Like This!

A Parisian man's folder who has what women want!
Maurice CHEVALIER
in "LOVE ME TONIGHT"
with JEANETTE MacDONALD
CHARLIE RUGGLES, CHARLES BUTTERWORTH and MYRNA LOY
A ROUBEN MAMOULIAN PRODUCTION
A Paramount Picture

THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE

THURSDAY, JUNE 29, 1933

END CIVIL DISOBEDIENCE !

The "Free Press" may well be amazed at the turn taken by the controversy it started about the suspension of Civil Disobedience. Its own columns have been daily flooded with letters supporting the suspension, several of the correspondents going further and recommending the definite abandonment of the movement. Not the least interesting contribution to the controversy is the leading article in Monday's issue of the "Indian Express", itself a "Free Press" organ. Last week the "Free Press" remarked that the first step towards the formulation of a national policy is "to face stark realities". The "Indian Express" now unkindly observes that "'before one can face the realities one should be certain as to the realities themselves". It also regrets, rather brutally, having regard to it's associate's inability to present the country with an alternative, that few critics "indicate how the realities should be faced and what sort of lead should be given". Surely we have had too much of empty and irresponsible denunciation of Congress leaders and their policies.

THE STARK REALITIES.

Proceeding to indicate one of the stark realities in the country the "Indian Express" says:

> The Congress will always have the passive support of the masses..... But the bulk of our people are so sunk in poverty and ignorance that they have to be left largely alone—except as beneficiaries—for programmes involving work and sacrifice.

What follows may will give a shock to the "Free Press", if it still denounces the suspension of Civil Disobedience. Says the "Indian Express".

> If the foregoing is true, mass Civil Disobedience on any scale likely to bring down the Government, is at present a practical impossibility. A frank recognition of this fact and the consequent withdrawal of that part of the Congress programme which calls for mass Civil Disobedience will lift the situation into the plane of reality. Gandhiji's censure of secrecy was just, however much some workers may chafe under it. Faked popular demonstrations by shifting volunteers from one place to another serve no purpose besides fake propaganda. If the masses had been ready for Civil Disobedience, secrecy would have been unnecessary and where they were not ready, secret preparations to stage mass arrests or mass demonstrations only helped to bring the movement into ridicule.

DEFINITE ABANDONMENT.

When we remember that the journal which publishes the above is conducted under the same proprietorship and editorial directorship as the "Free Press Journal" the disgusting hypocrisy and dishonesty of the latter's attack on the "Congress Command" becomes the more revolting". We have shown already that a number of Nationalist papers, including those that are definitely pro-Congress, not only support the second suspension of Civil Disobedience but go further and recommend its definite abandonment. Indeed Nationalist opinion seems to be almost unanimous on the need for a new programme. The Right wing of the Congress regards the present campaign as too drastic to be continued indefinitely in the present state of affairs. The Left wing has already begun to complain that self-suffering is too tame an affair to impress our opponents. As for the Central group, not to mention the warweary, most of them now realise that mass Civil Disobedience cannot succeed in its main object, unless it is carried on by the united Congress with substantial support from the public. Where is the Congress leader who can seriously assert that the Congress is at present united on the question of resuming Civil Disobedience and can get any substantial support from the public? It seems unnecessary to labour the point any further. The real task now before Congress leaders is the consideration of an alternative programme.

Amazing And Grotesque

All over the country Indian merchants have vigorously protested against the alleged negotiations between the Government of India and the Japanese Government for the import into India of large quantities of Japanese rice. Such a step, at a time, when Japan has pronounced a severe boycott against Indian cotton, one of the most valuable money crops in the country, is rather strange,—one might say, grotesque—but, then the Government of India are not responsible to the people and they are a law unto themselves. India is notoriously an agricultural country, and is mainly dependent on her agricultural produce to meet her foreign liabilities; and, as it is, the prices all round have slumped heavily owing to depression. The large imports of cheap Burma rice materially affect the prices of similar Indian produce, but then Burma happens to be a part of India, and the Indian agriculturists have to put up with it.

But with Japan, it is an altogether different case. Japan has already placed an embargo on Indian rice, because she does not want her home industry to be killed. Why should Japan then be allowed to dump her surplus rice into India, particularly at a time when there is abnormal trade depression in the country, and the agriculturists are unable to get remunerative prices for their produce? The Government are well aware that in the U.P. Bombay, C.P. and, in fact, throughout the country the cultivators are almost in revolt against the Government revenue demands which are bearing heavily on them. The reason for all this is the present depression and the only result of the Japanese dumping will be to deepen that depression and make things even worse. Is it a sane policy in the present circumstances to allow Japan to import more rice?

It is not Japan alone which has placed an embargo on Indian rice. Java has similarly prohibited foreign imports of rice, as they affect her home produce materially. India has been shabbily treated by Japan through the boycott of her cotton, and now, to add to the difficulties of the Indian agriculturist, we are told, India is to be a dump for surplus rice from Japan. We hope the reports of Government negotiations with Japan are unfounded and that they have no such intention. Before they take any steps, they must take the public into their confidence and find out the general feeling on this question. The Government ought not to rush into any undertaking for the sake of Japan, as they owe a greater responsibility to the Indian cultivator, on whose prosperity the prosperity of the Government greatly depends.

For Defence Of Animals

The affairs of the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals in Calcutta have been before the public there for several months now, especially on account of its methods in dealing with carters and others, which have sometimes led to riots and strikes. The Government lately appointed a committee to inquire into the Society's working, and its report does not reflect much credit on the people connected with this humanitarian work. In the first place, the Society is regarded by the public of Calcutta as a "close corporation from which Indians, even of eminent position in public life, have been excluded without any adequate reason." It is, therefore, not in touch with public sentiment, as the report admits. Worst still, the "prosecution of carters and owners and not treatment or first-aid constitute the main activity of the Society."

The Society benefit materially from such fines, and naturally, it concentrates its attention on increasing its funds by these activities. The report recommends that the Society should be managed by a Government Department, or by the Calcutta Police. The Corporation also signified its willingness to manage the Society on certain terms. We do not believe that it would be advancing the cause the Society is supposed to have at its heart, if it were to be handed over either to the Government or to the Police which, in fact, means the same. What is wanted is a vigorous public opinion which will materially influence and improve the work of the Society. At present the public have no voice in its work, which accounts for most of the Society's misdirected activities.

We entirely agree with the Committee's finding that the primary work of such a Society is to alleviate the sufferings of dumb animals, that is, to give first-aid to animals. Prosecution or persecution of carters is a secondary duty. What is wanted is active work in all directions. In Bombay, the public take very little interest in the working of the S.P.C.A., but like its Calcutta prototype, we believe, devotes the greater part of its attention to the prosecution of carters and others. There is a great deal of cruelty to animals in Bombay, especially, by carters and gowlies, but active propaganda work is as much needed as, if not more than, mere prosecutions.

We hear little of the working of the Society in Bombay, because the public are apathetic. There is a great field before it, but the public must be roused to take a hand in relieving the sufferings of animals and ought not to leave it entirely to a Society, however vigilant it may be. We regard the work of the Bombay Humanitarian League as being far more useful and helpful to the cause of suffering animals.

Press Views

Cult Of Suffering

Whatever the new Congress policy may be, we hope there will be greater value attached to virile constructive work than to the cult of self-suffering. We agree with Mr. Asaf Ali that fighting as we do for immediate ends, we cannot be indefinitely lost in the labyrinth of idealism. When the supreme scene of self-suffering was enacted at Golgotha, there was only one centurion who had misgivings about the tragedy. To court greater suffering than that borne by the aggressor is not a workable rule in politics.—"Hindustan Times."

Need For A Change

The need for a change is equally insistent to-day ,when the Congress is precluded, on account of the existence of a civil disobedience struggle which has itself reached a condition of stalemate, from taking its rightful place in the solution of India's outstanding political problems. Those problems, as we have said, are the unsolved communal problem and the necessity of offering a united national opposition to an unacceptable constitution and a scheme of safeguards which is not only not conceived in, but is irreconcilable with Indian interests. The use of the ballot box on which Mr. Asaf Ali wants India to concentrate her attention, is the second thing, not the first, a thing for tomorrow and not for to-day. If in spite of India's united and organised protest an unacceptable constitution is thrust on her, she will either have to reject it as a body or will have to so use it as to make it an instrument for carrying out her will. In either case it will be for the Congress to take the lead, and it will be able to take it only if it is free from the present civil disobedience entanglement.—"Tribune."

Heal Thyself

Who is it that said, "Friend, look at the beam in your own eyes and then quarrel with your neighbour for the mote in his"? One need not ransack British history for instances of nepotism of the Balfour, Charmberlains, and a host of other British families whose distinguished members as Prime Ministers bestowed offices on their sons, sons-in-law, brothers, nephews and other relatives with an impudent lavishness of which India, even in the worst day of nepotism, can offer no parallel. At the very moment when two British Knights were pretending to be struck with holy horror at Indian nepotism Sir Samuel Hoare appointed Lord Brabourne aged 38 as Governor of Bombay. And who is this Lord? He is a dark horse in British politics but happens to be the Parliamentary Private Secretary of Sir Samuel Hoare!—"A. B. Patrika."

UNIVERSITY FOR KARNATAK

Questions For Maharashtra University Conference To Consider

(BY M. S. SIRDAR, B.A.,(Oxon), Bar.-at-Law.)

In the ensuing Conference of the heads of coleges to consider the question of Maharashtra University, the question of a University for Karnatak is bound to arise. In my opinion, this latter question is equally important and the Government and all the parties concerned should now deal with it sympathetically and thoroughly.

The idea of having regional or divisional Universities in the Presidency is an old one. The Committee on University Reform which sat in 1924-1925 was generally in favour of this idea although they were then of opinion that a case for "immediate establishment" of additional Universities in the Presidency had not been made out.

MUCH UNANIMITY.

However, as regards Karnatak, it should be observed that much water has now flowed under the bridge since then. There has been a regular clamour for a separate Karnatak University in the interval. Only the other day all the conferences which met at Dharwar, including the Unification Conference which was representative of all communities and shades of opinion, laid much stress and passed unanimous resolutions on this question. So, it cannot now be said that the Karnatak people are not keen for a University. In fact, a University will be a real fore-runner of a separate administrative province for Karnatak—which is the political ideal of Karnatak. The University will surely bring all the linguistic elements together more rapidly than any other means. It will also pave the way for communal harmony and amity throughout Karnatak.

THE ESSENTIALS.

Nine years ago the University Reform Committee said that at Dharwar there was not sufficient evidence of financial support, and in these days of depression, such evidence may perhaps be still less. But all the same in spite of the depression, a College has recently sprung up in Belgaum. So, it cannot be a hopeless task to get together the required financial resources for this purpose. A province which is keen on preserving its ancient culture and individuality cannot afford to grudge a few lakhs of rupees.

It appears to me, if at all, the financial aspect is the only stumbling block in the way of immediate establishment of a Karnatak University. The Committee suggested that a Maharashtra University can be started at Poona with a capital of ten lakhs and an annual recurring expenditure of 2-1|2 lakhs. Karnatak also will have to make provision more or less for an equal amount for her own University. This, however, should not be beyond the reach of the rich landholders and merchants and others of Karnatak.

OTHER PROPOSALS.

There are, however, two other proposals which are financially more feasible and readily acceptable. One is that the present University of Mysore should affiliate the colleges of British Karnatak and serve as a future University for all the British Karnatak territories as well. The other proposal is the one put forward by Dewan Bahadur Lathe, namely, pending the establishment of divisional Universities, Divisional Boards should be established by the University of Bombay as a transitional step. Both these proposals are worth being considered and my earnest appeal to the en-

(Continued On Page 8).

Frankly Speaking

NO CAUSE FOR FEAR.

Why is Mr. Churchill afraid, if he is really afraid, that the Princes are being subjected to "enormous, subtle and improper pressure"?

His allegation is stoutly denied by the States representatives to the Joint Committee. But it is hardly possible for them to do otherwise and thereby offend both the Princes and the Government.

The appointment of European Ministers in about twenty States could not be wholly unconnected with the constitutional inquiry, nor is it a bad preparation for creating a substitute for the present official bloc.

Mr. Churchill has absolutely no reason to be afraid of such preparation or any other kind of subtle diplomacy. Tory interests are safe in the hands of the Tory Sir Samuel Hoare and his accommodating ally, the party-less Mr. MacDonald.

UNFAIR PROPAGANDA.

It is indecent to involve a dead Prince in the constitutional controversy. It is worse to assert, as does the "Daily Mail," that the late Jamsaheb died "as a result or the anxiety and grief with which he regarded the Government's policy".

If any such suggestion is made by the Jamsaheb's Physician, Prof. Thomas, who writes on the subject to the paper, one is inclined to ask why he was silent about it all these days and makes capital of it just on the day the Conservative Council meets to discuss the Indian question.

The facts about the Prince's attitude towards Federation are too well-known to be twisted by the most unscrupulous paper. Again and again have the Princes accepted the principle of Federation, if they did not originate the idea themselves.

Even those who now seem to be lukewarm are only seeking to get the best possible terms for joining the Federation.

ANDAMANS MYSTERY.

The news that the hunger-strikers in the Andamans have given up their voluntary fast will be welcomed in this country, but the public are entitled to know something more about it. The curt announcement does not explain things.

What led to the giving up of the hunger-strike? What is the present condition of the prisoners? Have any more of them suffered, as a result of the fast? These and many other matters require to be elucidated. Have the Government agreed to grant the modest requests made by the prisoners? If not, why not?

Most of these prisoners are educated persons, and the Government ought to realise that mere severity will not change or intimidate them. If the Government believe that punishment is meant more for reform than for anything else, then their duty is to treat the prisoners as kindly as possible and try to show them the right path.

But, perhaps this is too much to expect from the conductors of a penal settlement.

NO LIMIT.

Is there to be no limit to the profits derived from the sale of liquor to the poor people of Bombay, for it is an undoubted fact that in Bombay city at least toddy and country liquor are consumed by the poorer inhabitants.

There have been repeated efforts to get the utmost out of the liquor vendors for the last two years or so, since toddy shop picketing by Congress volunteers became anathema to the Government, and hundreds of them were arrested all over the country, for one reason or another.

The Budget for the current year is expected to bring more money from Excise Department and every effort is directed towards that end. But how long is this to go on?

While the liquor vendors get rich and the Government get a very large income from Excise, the poor get poorer every day.

SUGAR PROTECTION

Speaking at the Economic Sub-Comissiomn of the World Economic Conference, Sir George Ramey said that India was producing sugar at only two-thirds of the world cost and that the Government had decided to protect the industry.

He also stated that it was impossible for the Government to go back on their promise. The danger in India just now is overproduction, for there has been an epidemic of new sugar mills all over the country.

A few days ago a warning was issued that in a couple of years all these mills will produce more sugar than the country can consume, and yet every day more sugar mills are coming into existence, under the wretched old system of managing agents, who pocket commission on everything.

India is not a sugar exporter; on the other hand she imports largely. With the development of indigenous sugar industry, these imports should come to an early end, for there is a very large scope for sugar production in this country.

Any decision to withdraw protection at this stage will mean disaster to sugar industry, for crores have been sunk in the new enterprise.

Readers' V

WHY DO THEY EXIST ?

From M. George, Bandra.

I very much appreciate your remarks asking Sir Patrick to explain what were his reasons for banning the Mass Meeting called by the Goan Union.

It is a well-known fact that the Goan Community has never given any trouble to the British authorities here and elsewhere, in spite of their having had many mass meetings in the past.

It is therefore very surprising that the Police Chief should have considered it necessary to bann a meeting, the object of which was to protest against certain legislation that aimed at discriminatory treatment to the Colonial subjects—a thing Portugal never did in all her history.

The meeting had therefore certain legitimate objects in view, and, if Sir Patrick apprehended danger to public peace, he could by all means send a police force to protect the public; or else where is the significance of the earthly existence of a Police Force, or a Police Chief for that matter?

GOAN UNION

From "J. A. J."

The interview published in Saturday's issue of the "Bombay Chronicle" is a masterpiece of 'suppressio veri' and 'suggestio falsi'. The "Chronicle" always stands for truth, and in the interests of truth the interviewer must be exposed. He maintains the Goan Union is a representative Institution. What Sir, are the facts?

There are about forty thousand Goans in Bombay, but the membership of the Goan Union does not come to even one hundred and fifty members.* The community and its Institutions do not recognise the Goan Union as representing anybody else besides its own handful of members. Each Institution looks after its own interests without having anything to do with the Goan Union. There are even mere village Unions that have two to three hundred members.

The last Emigration Report Committee was largely dominated by the Goan Union representatives but the masses refused to have anything to do with this old Emigration Report Committee, though the Union left no stone unturned to secure the support of the Clubs. This was decided at a meeting of the Federation of the Goan Clubs and it is a crushing proof that the masses for whom the Goan Union has done nothing, are not prepared to be made the cataspaw by the Goan Union for its own purposes. The classess look upon the Goan Union with significant indifference. It might also be mentioned that the last Goan Union meeting which was banned had to be organized partly by British subjects which shows to what extent the Portuguese community here is alienated from the Goan Union. There are scores of prominent Goans and thousands of educated men who refuse to touch the Goan Union even with a pair of tongs. This is the representative character of the Goan Union.

As regards the last meeting it is interes... ing facts... (1) Th... Union, ... declined ... (2) Th... invited. ... tation ev... (3) Fo... ed the ... the peop... of the G... meeting ... munity ... the meet... (4) Fr... ted by t... clear th... meeting ... with the... or with ... of which... distinctio... gulations... and de... even th... and are ... val. T... strongly ... tral Gov... tions. (5) Th... rently ... It conve... real pr... legislatio... have a... imagina... stitution... unless i... laughin... (6) A... principl... certainly ... munity ... (*We ... tary of ... bership ...

Why Young Girls Accept Do...

From "A Par...

I have read in your valued columns the article describing how the young girls engaged in families as ayahs and domestic servants are degraded morally and how the moral tone of young male members of the family is lowered owing to the presence of youthful female servants in the family circle.

Now what is the reason which compels young girls to accept service as household ayahs and domestic servants The reason is not far to seek. It is this—that their fathers or husbands and brothers are not adequately paid by their employers so as to maintain them decently. These poor men have not money enough as they ought to have to rear a decent normal family. Their poverty—the inadequacy of their wages—drives them to send their daughters to work as ayahs and domestic servants in middle class and rich families to the degradation not only of their morals but also to the moral spoilation of young male members of the family where they are engaged and also of the daughters of the family who lead idle lives by reason of the household duties being performed by these ayahs and domestic servants instead of by daughters of the family as it should be.

The simple remedy for this

Dancing To The Tune Of Sir Samuel Hoare

"Scrutator"

In the constitutional discussions now proceeding in London, if Sir Akbar Hydari is putting a spoke in the wheels of British Indian reforms, if he is acting more in the interests of Simla and and Whitehall than in the interests of real India—the India of Princes and peasants—, then he is not carrying out the wishes of his master, the Nizam.

The Nizam wants to join a Federation in which the Princes would be able to serve India as a whole, without being bossed over by anybody and without impairing their own sovereignty.

that rich territories, besides Berar, had to be handed over to the Government of India. In one of his secret despatches to the Board of Directors in London, Wellesley wrote thus:—

"In commutation of 40 lakhs, a country rated at the annual value of 62 lakhs of rupees was taken away in full sovereignty in the Nizam's case."

THE BERAR DEAL.

The Berar negotiations, heart-rending as they are for every Hyderabadi, are too well-known to need recapitulation. I can quote British authorities to show that this was the most high-handed and unchivalrous bargain that Britain ever made in the East. The motive was frankly explained by Lord Dalhousie in one of his despatches. Said His Lordship:—

"In the possession of Berar and the neighbouring districts the British Government, it deserves to be remembered, has secured the finest cotton tracts which are known to exist in all the continent of India and thus has opened up a great additional channel of supply through which to make good a felt deficiency in the staple of one great branch of its manufacturing industry."

PAWN IN IMPERIAL GAME.

That is all past history. Hyderabad would forgive and forget the past, if the powers-that-be made up their mind to repair the old wrongs and turn a new leaf. But such does not seem to be their intention. Every time there is a crisis, their first move seems to be to turn their attention to Hyderabad, capture the administrative machinery through the aid of one of their nominees and thus utilise the resources of the State for Imperial purposes. It would not have been Great Britain if it had left Hyderabad to pursue its own course at such a critical juncture in the history of India as the present, when a new constitution is going to be foisted on this country.

The mantle of Mir Alum and Chandu Lal has now fallen on the shoulders of Sir Akbar Hydari, who, though he is paid by the Nizam, is dancing to the tune of Sir Samuel Hoare in the J. T. C. and J. P. C. shows. Hyderabad will join the Federation if it suits Simla and Whitehall. Otherwise it will recede. If Hyderabad wishes to ally itself with the British Indian delegates for the greater good of India, as a whole, if Hyderabad wishes to adopt an attitude in the London deliberations that will help India to secure a really good constitution, Whitehall would neither tolerate it nor would Sir Akbar attempt it.

WHITHER HYDARI?

Whither is Hydari dragging Hyderabad, the future alone can tell. To-day, we are just in the dark. Very few people here understand the full implications of the Federal Constitution. His Exalted Highness is all for Federation, but he does not want a Federation that would retard the progress of India towards full-fledged Dominion Status, nor does he want a Federation in which the Indian States would be just asked to do the bidding of the Governments of Simla and Whitehall.

Whether or not Sir Akbar is translating the wishes of his master, who is keen on helping India in the true sense without harming the vital interests of Hyderabad, we shall wait and see. The newspaper reports in this respect are not very encouraging.

"HOBSON'S CHOICE!"

'THE RISK OF GOING FORWORD IS UNDOUBTEDLY GENUINE, BUT THE RISK OF GOING BACK IS INFINITELY GREATER'
— MR BALDWIN
MODERATE
CONGRES

Mr. Baldwin's claim to leadership by the test of the Government's Indian policy is on trial to-day at the meeting of Conservative organisations.

JAPAN AGREES TO TARIFF TRUCE

International Sugar Council Also Wants It

TOKIO, June 28.

Japan has accepted the Tariff Truce subject to the reservation that, she retains freedom of action in the event of other subscribing parties failing fully to comply with their obligations.

CUBAN THREAT TO CONFERENCE

No Use Wasting Time If Is Not Forthcoming

(Special Cable).

LONDON, June 28.

The International Sugar Council has addressed a letter to the World Economic Conference, suggesting the conclusion of a Convention in accordance with the draft closely following the Cuban proposals, which provide that no new factories be constructed for ten years; no new subsidies or bounties be granted and no increase made in sugar tariffs, which would raise the existing import duties above seventy per cent 'ad valorem.' The Council emphasises the importance of such a convention being enforced as soon as possible in order that the present situation may not be worsened by the introduction of such measures.

BRITAIN'S INABILITY.

Sir P. Cunliffe-Lister, at the Economic Sub-Commission of the World Economic Conference declared that Britain was unable to become a party to the Cuban Sugar Plan, but offered to co-operate in other means to realise the aim of the plan.

The Cuban spokesman regretted that British attitude killed the plan and declared that, if it was impossible to get even Truce in sugar production, eleven countries, whose views he shared would feel they were wasting their time at the Conference. He nevertheless, agreed that, there was a greater chance of agreement in a small sub-committee, which was, thereupon, formed and which includes the principal sugar-producing countries, also India.

NEHRU REWARDED FOR 'BEHAVING WELL'

To Be Released Before Expiry Of Term.

ALLAHABAD, June 28.

Pundit Chandra Kant Malviya, a nephew of Pundit Madan Mohan Malviya, was released from Gonda Jail before the expiry of his term of imprisonment. Thirty political prisoners were released from Allahabad Jail. More persons are expected to be released.

Pundit Jawaherlal Nehru is expected to be released on August 14 on the expiry of his term having got remissions for good conduct and the fine being realised by the sale of his motor car.—A. P.

CHAMPION CLUB-SWINGER

Bohra Youth Presented Medals & Cash For Breaking Record

To congratulate Mr. Mahammad Hussain, a Bohra Youth who the other day broke the All India Club swinging record, set by a Parsi Youth some time back, by continuously swinging clubs for 61 1/2 hours, a meeting was convened at Kasre Hussain at 9 p.m. on 24th June when H. H. Maharajah of Dholpur, Moulana Shaukat Ali and the Commissioner of Police were among those present.

The chair was occupied by Mr. Salehbhai Barodawala and many speeches were made in different languages eulogising the youth's achievement and encouraging him to prepare himself for breaking the world championship club-swimging record set in 1908 by an European.

Medals and cash were heaped before the young enthusias the Maharajah of Dholpur also presenting the champion a gold memal.

NO ADDRESS TO SIR MONTAGUE BUTLER

Public Protest Against Municipality's Step

NAGPUR, June 28.

A large crowd of visitors assembled in the town hall, when a special meeting of the municipality met last night to discuss an important resolution which suggested that a farewell address should be presented to His Excellency Sir Montague Butler on the eve of his retirement from the province and welcome be accorded to the Governor-designate.

Mr. Abbasali Kamal paid high tributes to both Sir Montague Butler and the Governor-Designate, but announced the withdrawal of his resolution as there was no likelihood of its being adopted unanimously by the house.

The President then adjourned the meeting.

PUBLIC PROTEST.

Earlier in the evening, a mass public meeting was held, where speeches protesting against the above municipal resolution were made.—A. P.

EXCITEMENT IN CUSTOMS HOUSE RD.

Soldier Assaults Mr. Horniman's Personal Assistant

There was a scene of some excitement in Old Customs House Road on Wednesday night at about 9-30 p.m., when a soldier of the Royal Irish Fusiliers, assaulted Mr. S. Raghavan, personal Assistant to Mr. B.G. Horniman, outside the "Bombay Chronicle" Press.

After committing the assault and knocking Mr. Raghavan down, the man, who was accompanied by three other soldiers, tried to run away, but he was pursued by Mr. Mumtaz Ali, a friend of Mr. Raghavan, who managed to hold him until assistance arrived. Two of the other soldiers made themselves scarce, but one of them remained to assist his friend, who still tried to get away.

By this time, however, a number of people had assembled, including several employees of the Press. They were infuriated with the two soldiers and refused to let them go. They were then taken in a taxi to the Palton Road Police Station, where a complaint was lodged.

Mr. Raghavan, who was suffering from a severe punctured wound, which completely penetrated the cheek, near the mouth and bruises, had his injuries attended to at the G.T. Hospital.

ACCEPTANCE OF HUGENBERG'S RESIGNATION CERTAIN

Nationalist Party Dissolved After Amicable Agreement

BERLIN, June 28.

Though Herr Hugenberg's resignation has not yet been officially accepted, it is regarded as certain. Meanwhile dissolution of the Nationalist Party has been announced after an amicable agreement between Herr Hitler and the Nationalist leaders.

Henceforth all ex-members of the "Nationalist front", as Nationalist Party are now called, will be equally recognised as fellow-combatants of National Germany, and will be protected from insult and discrimination.

Nationalist political leaders will be immediately released, and Nationalist Deputies of the Reichstag and the Prussian Diet will identify themselves with the Nazi Parliamentary Group.—Reuter.

ARMED MEN RAID LAUNCH

Carry Away Booty Amounting To Rs. 1300

RANGOON, June 28.

On Monday night while the launch "Warna" belonging to Irrawaddy Ftotilla was coming to Rangoon from Moulmeingyun, eight armed men are reported to have raided the launch in mid-river and carried away rupees 1,300. Steersman and a clerk were injured. Details are lacking.—A. P.

LONDON NEW YORK CROSS RATE

Latest Quotation

T. T. LONDON ON NEW YORK

London, June 28.

Previous Closing	4.25-1/4
To-day's Opening	4.28-3/4
To-day's Closing	4.28-1/4

T T NEW YORK ON LONDON

New York, June 28.

Previous Closing	4.29-1/2
To-day's Closing	4.41

LATEST COTTON PRICE

(Cotton Information Bureau, 21, Ismail Buildings, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay).

NEW YORK COTTON MARKET.

JULY.

New York, June 28.

Previous Closing	10.25
To-day's Opening	10.30
Difference	+.05
To-day's Closing	10.10
Difference	—.15

BROACH EXPECTATION.

Bombay, June 28.

July/August	211
April/May 1934	231/8

LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET.

JULY.

Liverpool, June 28.

Previous Closing	6.34
To-day's Opening	6.28
Difference	—.06
To-day's Closing	6.21
Difference	—.13

FRANC RATE.

Paris, June 28.

Previous Closing	86-19/32
To-day's Opening	86- 7/16
To-day's Closing	86- 5/32

Indian Sterling Loan of 3-1/2 per cent. closed at 80.

SOCIAL AND PERSONAL

The Hon'ble Sir Frank Noyce arrived at Government House, Ganeshkind.

The following were invite to dinc at Government House Ganeshkhind:—The Most Revd.: Dr. H. Doering, Mr. J. H. Garrett, Dr. R. P. Paranjpye, Mr. and Mrs. C. M. Lane, Mr. and Mrs. R. M. Maxwell, Colonel and Mrs. F. C. Jenkin, Lt.-Colonel and Mrs. E. E. Doyle, Dr. and Mrs. W. Burns, Major and Mrs. A. Y. Dabholkar, Mr. B. S. Kamat, Mr. G. A. Shillidy, Lt.-Colonel and Mrs. H. H. A. Emerson, Lt.-Colonel and Mrs. H. J. Holmese, Lt.-Colonel and Mrs. R. H. Candy, Lt.-Colonel and Mrs. V. W. Brett, Lt.-Colonel A. W. Pulverman, Lt.-Colonel H. E. Roome, Lt.-Colonel and Mrs. J. W. J. Raikes, Mr. and Mrs. H. J. M. Cosens, Mr. and Mrs. G. S. Rajadhyaksha, Mr. L. G. Crawford and Mr. and Mrs. J. Robertson.

DOLLAR GOES DOWN

Cotton Prices Ease Off In Liverpool And New York

(From Our Commercial Correspondent.)

Bombay, Wednesday (11 p.m.)

The London Silver Market ruled quiet to-day. Continental operators were inclined to sell. India and speculators bought. The market closed as under:—

Spot silver	18-15/16
Difference	—1/8
Forward silver	19-1/16
Difference	—1/8

BOMBAY QUOTATIONS

	Rs.	a.	p.
Ashad delivery	57	7	0
Shrawan delivery	57	15	0
Ashad gold	30	5	9
Shravan gold	30	6	0

LIVERPOOL MARKET.

The LLiverpool cotton market opened at a decline of 8 points and closed weak at a loss of 13 points owing to improvement in sterling exchange and non-liquidation.

The New York Cotton market opened at a rise of 5 points, but immediately declined by 21 points from the opening level on heavy realising. Later on, prices rallied to a decline of 10 points.

BOMBAY COTTON.

In the local cotton market, considerable nervousness prevailed at night. Broach April-May delivery was quoted at Rs. 233-8 and July/August at Rs. 213-10. Later on both deliveries were quoted at Rs. 234 and Rs. 214 respectively.

CROSS-RATE.

Dollar-sterling cross-rate was quoted at 4.32, while franc was quoted at 86.06.

STRENGTHENING AUSTRIAN 'CHANGE

LONDON, June 28.

Austrian Finance Minister, Buresch and Minister for Interior, Schumy reached London for seeking loan. Buresch interviewed by Reuter said he was sanguine of results of the mission and anticipated obtaining hundred million Shillings in Britain, the same sum in France, thirty million in Italy, eight in Switzeland, five in Belgium and three in Holland. Proceeds will be devoted to strengthening Austrian Exchange. —Reuter.

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KARACHI.

IS CORPORATION ENTITLED TO TOBACCO TAX?

No!—Says Govt. Reply To Mayor's Representation Holding That It Was Paid To Municipality For Seventy Years As Act Of Grace

The Government of Bombay have given an effective reply to the Mayor's representation requiring the Government to treat the Tobacco Tax as Municipal Tax and not as Provincial Tax. In a letter, dated 15th June, 1933 to the Mayor, the Secretary to the Government, General Department, writes:—

"I am to invite attention to Government letter in the Revenue Department No. 865, dated the 27th January, 1909, addressed to the President of the Corporation, paragraphs 2 to 6 of which give a brief history of the Tobacco Tax from the time it was legalised in the year 1827 upto the year 1909. In that letter, Government pointed out that the eventual transfer of the proceeds of the Bombay Municipality was simply a State contribution to the Municipal funds and did not affect the legal nature of the tax, which was a Government tax on which Government maintained their lien, although the receipts had for years been made over to the Municipality. The position taken by Government in 1909 still remains the same.

MERELY DESCRIPTIVE.

"The Legal Remembrancer to Government and the Advocate-General, who were consulted in the matter, have held that the description of the tax as a Municipal duty in the Tobacco Duty Act is merely descriptive of the area of its operation and does not give the Municipality a legal claim to the proceeds which are available for distribution as Government may deem fit. Government are at liberty either to withhold the proceeds or to revise the distribution of the proceeds of the tax at their discretion between the Municipality and the Improvement Trust. The mere fact that Government have for seventy-five years, as an act of grace, paid the proceeds of the tax to the Municipality, does not give the Municipality a claim thereto enforceable in law.

"I am to observe that for these reasons, it was made clear to the Legislative Council, when Bill No. III of 1932 was under discussion, that the tax was not a Municipal tax but a Provincial tax and it was on this footing that the Bill was passed into law. It was even considered necessary to embody in the preamble a statement that the sanction of the Governor to the Bill under section 80-C of the Government of India Act had been obtained on the ground that the tax as a Provincial Tax would affect public revenue and this was brought to the notice of the Council. I am to point on further that the Legislative Council in its February/March Session of 1933 agreed, while voting a supplementary demand presented to it, that realisations under the Tobacco Duty are provincial revenue and consequently they should be credited in the first instance to the Government account.

"It was made clear to the Legislative Council when Bill No. III of 1932 was discussed that the additional duty was to be paid to the Municipality to meet the increased liability after the Trust had become amalgamated with the Municipality. As this amalgamation has not yet taken place, the Municipality's claim to the whole proceeds does not arise. Government consider that their decision to pay the Municipality Rs. 7.8.0 per maund, out of the enhanced duty of Rs. 30 has the advantage that it continues to Municipality the tax at the same rate as it has been levied in the past and for that reason they prefer it to the proposal of the Corporation to pay an average of the net proceeds for the past five years.

NO LEGAL RIGHT.

"I am to observe that there is nothing in the arguments put forward by the Corporation which would lead Government to reconsider their decision. On the other hand the history of the tax traced in your predecessor's letter and the facts stated above confirm the contention of Government that the tobacco tax is a Provincial Tax and the Corporation have got no legal right to any part of the duty either under Act V of 1857 or Act I of 1932. Indeed, the contention of the Corporation that the proceeds of the tobacco tax are included in the expression "moneys granted by Government by way of gift or grant" in Section 111 of the City of Bombay Municipal Act, 1888, tells against their case, since Government cannot grant or give a thing which does not belong to them. Thus in the opinion of Government the claim of the Municipality to payment as of right is untenable. Government adhere to their previous view and assert that they are entitled to divide the duty between the Improvement Trust and the Municipality in such proportion as they think fit."

MUSLIMS MAY WALK OUT OF CORPORATION

Community Gravely Exercised By Decision To Authorise New Lal Baug Market

The Muslim community of Bombay is gravely exercised over the decision, by a majority of the members of the Bombay Municipal Corporation on Monday last, to accord permission for the establishment of a new market at Lalbaug and it looks as though the last word on the subject has not yet been heard.

To consider the steps to be taken prominent members of the Muslim community, including Maulana Shaukat Ali, met on Tuesday when reports of the debate which took place at the Corporation were reviewed at length.

It was felt, that the committee of the Corporation which recommended the establishment of another market should have inquired into the origin of the dispute between the lessee of the Mahomedi market and the stall holders and proved that the allegations made by interested persons, of molestation of fisherwomen during the time of last communal riots were unfounded.

The Muslim leaders propose to convene a mass meeting of the Muslim community at Dongri in the course of a fortnight when a mandate to the Muslim members of the Corporation will be asked for. In the first instance, it is gathered, attempts will be made to induce the Corporation to reopen the question and thereafter to appoint a committee to hold an independent and impartial inquiry for which the Muslim community has been agitating.

In case these attempts fail, the Muslim members of the Corporation will keep themselves aloof from the deliberations of the Corporation with a view to make their resentment felt. The question of raising the subject either in the form of interpellations or resolutions on the floor of the Bombay Legislative Council in August is also under consideration.

IF CONFERENCE WERE TO FAIL!

LONDON, June 28.
(SECIAL CABLE)

Was there no statesman at the World Economic Conference who did not realise that national individualism had to be declared Mr. J. H. Thomas at a luncheon given by the Baltic Exchange delegates to the World Economic Conference. "If Conference were to fail disappointment realtion and revolt that would follow must be the determining factor to ensure that the Conference would be a success."

UNIVERSITY FOR KARNATAK

(Continued from page 6).

suing Conference is that this question should be thoroughly investigated. If necessary, another commission should be appointed to investigate the present prospects of a Karnatak University, including its financial aspect.

In the meanwhile, the leaders of intellectual thought in Karnatak should not sit quiet with folded hands and let go the opportunity. They must work out a definite scheme and place it before the Government and the Bombay University as early as possible.

IN THE BIRTHDAY HONOURS LIST

LORD LYTTON, Ex-Governor of Bengal and Chairman of League of Nations Committee which investigated Sino-Manchukuo dispute (K.G.)

RT. HON. G. R. LANE-FOX, was a member of the Simon Commission (Baron).

SIR EDWARD ELGAR, O.M. one of the greatest English musicians of the day and "master of the King's Musick" since 1924 (G.C. V.O.)

MISS A. E. F. HORNIMAN, who has devoted her life and a large fortune to promoting high culture in the theatre. She produced George Bernard Shaw's first play. She founded the Irish National Society (Companion of Honour.)

TANSA GRADUALLY FILLING IN

Good Rainfall In Lake Areas Helps Supply

Since the commencement of the monsoon, the rainfall recorded at the Tansa lake is 10.16 inches, while the rainfall during ing last week alone was 3.54 inches.

Tansa Lake had at the end of last week 14.925 million gallons of water, as against 14.390 million gallons at the beginning of last week. The maximum capacity of the lake is 35.604 million gallons.

Vehar Lake had at the end of last week 4.385 million gallons (maximum capacity 9.120 m. gallons).

Tulsi Lake, 1.842 million gallons (maximum capacity, 2.294 m. gallons).

Powai Lake 936 million gallons (maximum capacity, 1.200 m. gallons).

PRINCES AND FEDERATION

(Continued from page 1.)

quired. Sir T.B. Sapru asked: "You will be the determining factor?"

Mr. Pannikar replied: "Not necessarily. The Crown has obligations to the States with regard to their defence and they must determine whether they are prepared to transfer their obligations to Federation."

Mr. Joshi asked: "If Parliament agrees, any State can prevent it?" Mr. Pannikar pointed out that the States would be a part of Federation, and expressed the opinion that when the time came the States would feel sufficient confidence in the Federation's ability to ensure protection. Moreover, Parliament would doubtless convince the States that Federation was capable of undertaking the task.

HOARE INTERVENES.

Mr. Mahmood told Mr. Rangaswami Iyengar that any State, which did not consent to the transfer would cease to be a member of the Federation, because the constitution would be amended without its consent.

Sir T.B. Sapru expressed the opinion that this was not the scheme discussed at the Round Table Conference, and suggested, it was not the scheme envisaged by the British Government.

Sir Samuel Hoare suggested that the point had been magnified and thought, it had always been accepted that, if the future constitutional developments impinged on the States' Treaties, they would need to be consulted.

Sir T.B. Sapru: "Yes."

Sir S. Hoare: "Obviously, it arises on a question like Defence." Have Princes gone beyond that?"

Mr. Mahmood: "No."

HYDARI'S PROMISED STATEMENT

Discussion of legal questions connected with Federal Court culminated in Sir T. B. Sapru asking if states agreed to the right of appeal to Privy Council. Sir A. Hydari, who earlier reminded that witnesses were speaking for the Chamber of Princes and indicated that he did not endorse several replies relating to the transfer of army, said they would try to get complete agreement and forecasted he would make a statement later. Mr. Mahmood said that the Chamber accepted the position laid down in paragraph 158 of the White Paper.

COL. WEDGWOOD'S SCHEME.

The suggestion that the Select Committee should visit India to deal with local government was made by Col. Wedgwood who handed in a further memorandum elaborating his proposals. He emphasised the importance of extending the powers of District Boards and Village Councils, which were vital as oundation before top storeys were built. Col. Wedgwood agreed that his proposals were not at present supported either in India or England and pointed out that they had only been just made public. But he did not believe it would be difficult to convert the British to them, while he was confident that they would appeal to the Indians, especially to Mahatma Gandhi.

Mr. Morgan Jones suggested that the British would be unduly represented. Col. Wedgwood replied they were a temporary step till Indians abandoned the demand for communal representation and were prepared to manage their affairs on a democratic basis.

INDIAN WOMEN.

Miss Rathbone, M.P., handed in long memorandum on the subject of status of women and stressed the importance of adequate enfranchisement for the improvement of their status and general progress of social reform. She criticised the fact that women would not be represented on the Federal Upper House and in some provinces, also the method of filling their seats in Assembly.

She expressed the opinion that enfranchisement proposals of the White Paper were inadequate and suggested 'inter alia' adoption of literacy test and abolition of self registration of women. She insisted that, any way, it was essential to preserve Lothian Committee ratio to men. Miss Rathbone in her evidence emphasised the advanced political views of "purdah" women as revealed to her during her recent visit to India. She said she found everywhere articulate women's demand for social reforms.

BALDWIN'S VICTORY

(Contiued from page 1).

we feel on these questions with deep sincerity."

PAGE-CROFT DROWNED.

Sir Lionel Davidson seconded the resolution, which he said was not to be construed as a vote of censure on the Government or any member of it.

Sir Thomas White, Chairman, Liverpool Association, moved an amendment to postpone the final conclusion, until the Select Committee had reported.

Sir Henry Page-Croft was drowned in shouts of "No," when he asserted that the White Paper policy was originated by Socialists.

BODY-LINE BOWLING.

Sir Frederick Ball (Birmingham) supporting the White Paper alluded to the "most dastardly of the newspaper statements that Ranji died on account of the worry over the White paper. That is bodyline bowling with vengeance."

Sir Mitchell R. Banks supported the resolution.

Mr. L.S. Amery said that the real danger was not the inefficiency in Provinces, but a weak and vacillating Government at the Centre.

CARSON TO RESCUE.

Lord Carson was given a wonderful reception. He leant heavily on the stick, and was helped to the platform evidently suffering.

Lord Carson spoke very quiet, and argued that, no safeguards could possibly put down a Government created by the franchise "which you yourselves have given." "We fought on the question of the betrayal of Ireland, and we are not false prophets."

Delegates cheered frantically, as Lord Carson returned to his seat.

CHURCHILL'S DISMAY.

The liveliest phase of the meeting was during Mr. Churchill's speech. When Mr. Churchill stated that Mr. Baldwin to-day admitted that he had made up his mind over the Indian question three years ago, Mr. Baldwin rose and tapped Mr. Churchill on the shoulder, waited for the abatement of the cheering and counter-cheering, and said heatedly: "I said, I took three years considering it." There were shouts of "withdraw," but Mr. Churchill stuck to his guns and proceeded with his speech, which was interrupted by shouts, compelling the speaker to depart from the prepared text.

Chairwoman, Miss Regina Evans appealed for order.

HE REGRETS.

Mr. Churchill recalled that he had separated from Mr. Baldwin's counsels over Ireland three years ago, "doubtless greatly to my disadvantage." (Laughter).

He referred to the Montford Reforms and said: "We know how much we suffered by what we prematurely did then."

CHURCHILL HECKLED.

Mr. Churchill accused Mr. Baldwin of inconsistency in declaring that only inquiry and examination were going on, and yet asserting that it was impossible to go back to the previous position. The White Paper was not acceptable to any party in India, except as a means of extorting further concessions.

Even the Princes were reluctant to accept it (Cries of Dissent).

"What is your plan?" shouted interrupters in a chorus continuously; but Mr. Churchill proceeded to observe that he foresaw the possibility of the police being placed under the very men they had recently arrested.

HAILSHAM'S CHALLENGE.

Lord Hailsham, winding up said that they were not asking the meeting to pronounce on the White Paper, but approve the action in getting the problem properly handled, examined "and, I hope, properly solved."

Lord Hailsham challenged Mr. Churchill to substantiate the statement he had made that Lord Willingdon asserted that the only party who could work the scheme was the Congress.

With reference to Sir Henry Page Croft's statement that under the scheme, they would bring legions home and put them on dole, Lord Hailsham declared that not a single soldier was coming out of India, let alone legion. (Cheers).

The policy of the amendment, he said, was the policy of all Conservative members of the Cabinet. "We are not misguided and treacherous idiots that some people make out."

Baron Lloyd had the last word and expressed pleasure that there was no question of confidence raised.

It was unfair of the Government to try to frighten people by saying that the resolution was trying to upset Government.

Vote was taken by show of hands. Thereupon, a ballot was demanded and taken, after which the amendment was put as a substantive motion, only a few hands being raised in opposition.

WEMBLEDON TENNI

Crawford Beats Gentian In Stammer's Victory In S

(Special Cable

At Wembledon in the third round 6 3; 6 4; 8 6.

Hug's beat Aqki 6 2; 6 1; 6 0.

Fraulein Horn beat Jedzrejowska

In the Second Round, Miss Stamm 6 3; 6 3. Miss Helen Jacobs beat Miss S

COCHET BEATS BURNWELL.

Cochet beat Burnwell 2/6 6/4 6/3 5/7 6/3.

Steadman (Newzealand) beat Condon 9/11 6/3 6/2 5/7 6/4

Lee beat Mograth 6/4 6/3 6/1.

FYSEE BROTHERS BEATEN.

In the Third Round, David Jones (America) beat Robbins (South Africa) 7/5 6/2 11/9

In the first round, Gilbert (Britain) and Siba (Czechoslovakia) beat Brothers Fysee 3/6 5/7 6/4 6/1 6/2

Quist and Young (South Australians) beat Gledhill and Vines (American National Champions) 4/6 5/7 6/2 6/4 6/2.

M. C. C. HOCKEY TOURNAMENT

Madras United Gain Narrow Victory Against Mylapore

The Madras United Club had to go all out to-day to snatch a narrow victory from the Mylapore Recreation Club by the odd goal in three in the second round of the M. C. C. Hockey Tournament. Play was maintained at a fast pace from start to finish. After a spell of level exchanges Mylapore pressed, and from a joint forward move Pattabhiraman drew in to score midway in the first half. The Madras United Club pulled together after this reverse and equalised five minutes later through Narayanaswami, who also notched the winning point for his side.

Just after resumption Mylapore missed a number of chances towards, the end through lack of precision.

In a more or less one-sided game yesterday the Muslim United Club defeated the 1st Batt: North Staffordshire Regiment by 3 goals to 1.—A. P.

PRINCE PRESENTS RYDER TROPHY

15,000 Spectators See Britain Defeat America

(Special Cable)

SOUTHPORT, June 27.

The Prince of Wales attended in the afternoon and watched all the matches in turn showing great interest in the struggle between Hagon and Racey. So great was the interest shown in the keenest Ryder Cup match seen for several years, that 15,000 people were present when the opening couple drove off after lunch.

The destination of the cup hung in the balance right until the end, with one match still undecided, each side registering 5 1/2 points. The match still to be decided was that between Easterbrook and Shute. All other matches had been decided by the time they went to the 18th tee where they stood all square.

Easterbrook had the honour and amidst intense excitement drove a long ball right down the middle of the fairway.

Shute followed with an equally good shot. Easterbrook's second was too strong and finished right over the green. Shute pushed his out and landed in a bunker. Easterbrooks mashie was short. Shute playing from the bunker was also a long way from the hole. Their approach putts were not good, and still left them plenty to do. Shute had to play first, but missed. Easterbrook was fourfoot from the hole. Amidst dead silence he studied the line and put the ball in the tin.

The result of this match was followed by scenes of wild enthusiasm and to the accompaniment of cheers from 15,000 throats the Prince of Wales presented the cup.

With the exception of Mitchell who was 8 up and Sarazen who was 5 up the positions at the 27th hole were very level.

Wood 1 up, Hagen and Lacey all square. Havers 1 up, Alliss 1 up, Horton Smith 2 up, Easterbrook 1 up, Horton Smith beat Whitcombe 2 and 1.

e Him No Peace

Medium Comes To Britain In Call From Ghosts

...nan- from ...ond; ear; ...ed at ...eping gave ...hem. ...ry of ...d of come "The ... a ...riend re- ...oved ...eard. they ...ecker gave on ...ered full ...sked ...oises the do it ...usi- ...du- ...pro- ...rled ...lthy the ...ans ...en- ...ec- to ...ia. ...les- he de d I

were the only two people in the room, which was as well lit as this

"I was watching Decker, who was in a deep trance, when I suddenly felt another presence in the room . . .

"There, a few paces from me stood a ghost. It was the first one I had ever seen and I can tell you I was certainly scared.

"It was the ghost of George Crawford, an old friend, whom I had buried four days out in the Atlantic. The apparition was not transparent and I could see it as plainly as I can see you.

"George was a remarkable man. He weighed 340lbs. and had a 56ins. chest. When he was alive he had everything, even his shoe laces, made to order.

"He was so enormous that it would have been quite impossible for Decker to impersonate him. And there he stood—literally as large as life.

"We talked for about a quarter of an hour about the most intimate family affairs which were known only to us.

"At another seance I spoke to Sir Arthur Conan Doyle, whom I knew very well.

"He told me that he had brought me a present and pressed something into my hand. It was a scarab which I am told is thousand of years old."

Coimbatore The Sessions trial of Nityananda Kushiram Mehta, Sunta Singh, and Bachu Ram under sections 4 and 5 of the Explosives Act, and section 19 of the Arms Act, opened on Tuesday before Mr. Govinda Menon, the Sessions Judge. The first and the forth accused pleaded guilty.

The session trial of the Ooty Bank Raid Case has been postponed to June 29.—A. P.

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MANAGER

"Bombay Chronicle"

Crippled children cheer the King and Queen as they drive in state to Ascot with the Prince of Wales and the Duke of Glouc ester on June 14.

THREE BREACHES ON B. B. & C. I. RY. LINE

Arrangements Made With G.I.P.Ry. For Carrying Mails

Reports are to hand of three breaches on the B. B. and C. I. Railway near Lakheri and Barrakpore in the broad gauge and Mangliamore in the metree gauge, which have been caused by floods.

While the railway lines at Mangliamore have breached for about half a mile the breaches at the other two places are said to cover longer distance. Consequently the Frontier Mail is now running between Bombay and Kotah.

ARRANGEMENTS WITH G. I. P.

The B. B. and C. I. Railway have made arrangements with the G. I. P. Railway for the carrying of English Mails which are due in Bombay to-day, as also the Delhi Mail leaving for Bombay on Friday morning, by the G. I. P. train. Passengers from Delhi and other northern centres catching the Saturday's mail steamer will also be carried by the same trains. The railway authorities expect to resume normal traffic by Saturday morning.

DAVAR'S COLLEGE OF COMMERCE

List Of Students Passing D. Com. (I.M.C.) Exam.

The results of the Examination of Commerce Diploma, D.Com. (I.M.C.), and for Certificates in Senior Commercial Subjects which was held in Davar's College Hall, Bombay, in May, 1933, by the Indian Merchants' Chamber, have been declared.

The following students, who appeared from Davar's College of Commerce have been declared successful. Each Diploma Examination is made up of Five Senior Grade Subjects, and the results indicate that this College secures 100 per cent. passes in Specialised Insurance Group Diploma, 100 per cent. in Specialised Secretarial Group Diploma, 75 per cent. in Specialised Banking Group Diploma and 60 per cent. in Specialised Business Organisation and Management Group Diploma including Seven Distinctions besides those passing in Single Certificate Examinations also. Detailed results are given below:—

Specialised Business Organisation Diploma.

R. G. Chad; F. X. V. D'Mello; W. D'Souza; Ibrahimbhai M. Fidaali. (Distinction in Salesmanship); B. I. Gor; A. I. Abrahani. (Distinction in Salesmanship); N. A. Jani; H. F. Merchant; M. G. Mulgaokar; I. M. Patel; B. M. Sapat. (Distinction in Salesmanship and Scientific Advertising); B. L. Shah; G. M. Ved and F. A. Vohra.

Specialised Banking Diploma.

P. C. D'Souza; S. I. Mazumdar and R. G. Setty.

Specalised Secretarial Diploma.

N. N. Mehta; V. M. Pandya; M. J. Patel; L. M. Shah and L. H. F. Jordan.

Specialised Insurance Diploma.

J. D. Desai. (Distinction in Life Insurance); E. D'Souza. (Distinction in Life Insurance); K. B. Narima; and N. S. Gujral.

Single Certificate Examination.

G. V. Jannah. (Life Insurance (with Distinction); M. Jacob. Secretarial Work; A. T. Kajiji. (Practical Commerce and Finance and Mercantile Law).

EXEMPTIONS

V. V. Palekar. (Practical Commerce and Finance, Salesmanship and Business Correspondence.)

CHARTERED INSURANCE INSTITUTE (LONDON)

The results of the Examination of the Chartered Insurance Institute for qualification of candidates as Insurance Specialists for the posts of Officers and Managers in Insurance Companies, which was held in Davar's College of Commerce, Bombay, in March, 1933, have been declared. The following students of Davar's College of Commerce have been successful:—

LIFE INSURANCE PART I.
Principles and Practice of Life Insurance.

Gerson De Cunha; M. C. Gupta; Peter J. J. Pinto; Bhalchandra S. Sankholkar; S. R. Chaudhary; Thakorlal J. Desai; Chandrakant M. Mehta; Vaman M. Prabhu and K. R. Varma.

MATHEMATICS.

Merwan D. Aga; M. C. Gupta; Peter J. J. Pinto; A. R. Sengupta (Hon.); N. B. Dey; C. M. Mehta; and S. R. Chaudhary.

PHYSIOLOGY.

J. D. Desai; N. B. Dey; C. M. Mehta; E. Srinivasan; K. R. Varma; A. R. Sengupta (Hon.); T. J. Desai; G. V. Jannah; D. P. Ratnagar; C. M. Thomas, and S. R. Chaudhary.

Climatic and Occupation Risks.

Merwan D. Aga; V. N. Gajendragadkar; G. V. Jannah; C. M. Mehta; Peter J. J. Pinto; C. M. Thomas; S. R. Chaudhary; N. B. Dey; M. C. Gupta; T. M. Master; K. G. Nair; V. C. Sheth; K. R. Varma; A. R. Sengupta.

Types of Assurance.

C. M. Mehta; S. S. Shukla; K. B. Nariman and K. R. Varma.

Life Office Organisation and Routine.

M. L. Das; S. M. Kadri; K. B. Narima; A. R. Sengupta; V. N. Gajendragadkar; C. M. Mehta; and S. S. Shukla.

LIFE INSURANCE PART II.
Life Accounts.

A. M. Nazir.

Advertising — Prospectus.

A. M. Nazir and G. M. Naik.

FIRE INSURANCE PART I.
Building Construction.

V. M. Bhide and R. D. Sarangdhar.

Common Hazards.

C. R. Narayanswami.

Principles and Practice of Fire Insurance.

V. M. Bhide and R. D. Sarangdhar.

Plan Drawing.

K. B. Bhavnagri; L. Solomon, (Hon.) and T. C. Pereira.

MARINE INSURANCE PART I.
Marine Insurance Act, 1806, etc.

N. M. Joshi.

Documents and Clauses.

Bimal Kumar Dutta.

MARINE INSURANCE PART II.
Marine Insurance Clauses.

J. L. Bakshi.

LLOYD BARRAGE CANALS

Area Of 11,55,067 Acres Irrigated During Rabi

Bombay, June 28.

Final figures are now available to show the results of the working of the Lloyd Barrage Canals in the rabi season of 1932-33 which was the first season with controlled supplies of water available in the perennial canals in Sind. The total area irrigated during the rabi season was 11,55,067 acres, of which the area under wheat was 7,00,230 acres.

The total acreage is nearly 30 per cent. in excess of that forecasted for the initial rabi season and this excellent result seems to promise the rapid expansion of rabi cultivation in the new conditions in Sind. It is pertinent to note that in the tract under command of the Lloyd Barrage Canals the average area under wheat during the five years ending 1930-31 was 1,83,043 acres only. The area irrigated in the kharif season 1932 was 13,45,000 acres, so that, in the first full year of operation o fthe Lloyd Barrage Canals, a total area of 2,500,067 acres has been cultivated under irrigation. This represents more than 37 per cent. of the whole cultivable area commanded by the canals, or 48.6 per cent. of the ultimate area of annual cultivation under the canals at full development, as forecasted in the project.

GOOD BYE TO OLD PROCESSING

Automatic Machine Do That Work Now

In view of the current agitation for the abolition or reduction of import duties on unexposed cinema film, any development in the efficiency of the Indian Film Industry is of special interest. For it has sometimes been argued that, while the Industry is appealing for Government support in the form of a sacrifice of Customs revenue, it is not showing that degree of progressiveness by its own efforts which would justify assistance from public funds.

A recent report from Calcutta, however, serves as an example that this argument has no basis in fact, and gives details of a step forward which may have far-reaching consequences.

OBSOLUTE METHOD.

It may not be generally known that Indian film-producing companies have hitherto relied on hand-finishing. Films have had to be cut into lengths and developed, washed, hardened, fixed, etc., by hand, and then spliced again into a continuous length. This is an expensive, slow and not very efficient method of doing what is done abroad by machine.

The automatic processing machines are complex and costly, but even so the East Indian Film Co. of Calcutta installed one some time ago. Unfortunately it could not be made to work satisfactorily. It was thought that climatic conditions were to blame and hope of successful automatic processing had almost been abandoned when the studio was visited recently by Mr. Quiribet, chief cine-technician to Messrs. Kodak Ltd. in India

DISTRICT IMPROVEMENT.

To cut a long story short, Mr. Quiribet was able to make certain modifications in the installation so that it is now in perfect working order and capable of functioning day and night for a week at a time with only one man to supervise it. The possible weekly output is about 69,000 ft. of positive or 40,000 feet of negative film —well above the normal requirements of any studio in India.

Now that the practicability of automatic processing in India has been proved beyond all doubt, it is to be hoped that other film studios will follow the example of the East India Film, Co., which deserves a rich reward for its enterprise.

TENDERS FOR STERLING

On Wednesday, the 28th June 1933, tenders to the amount of £70,000 at 1s. 6 1/16d. were received and allotted in full. Lower tenders were rejected. £1,000,000 will be offered for tender on Wednesday, the 5th July 1933, on the same conditions as peviously announced.

TACKLING UNEMPLOYMENT

New Calcutta Society Plans To Help Youths

A society for the advancement of Indian Industry, Agriculture and Art has of late been registered in Calcutta under the Act 21 of 1860, with the object of giving an impetus to the youths of the country, to combine and work with all possible help and co-operation of the younger generation of men of Science, Industry, Africulture, and Art and thereby help the solution of unemployment, and start a new the moribund life of the villages and animate them to a life of activity and usefulness. The names of the promoters, who are well-known men of the province in their respective spheres of life, are noted below:—

1. Dr. Pramatha Nath Banerjee, M.A., Ph.D., Minto Professor of Economics, Calcutta University.
2. Dr. Kanai Lal Ganguly, M.Sc., Ph.D. (Munich), Professor of German Language, Calcutta University.
3. Dr. Nalinakshaya Sanyal, M.A., Ph.D.
4. Dr. Pravat Nath Mukherjee, Medical Practitioner, Calcutta.
5. Sjt. Raj Kumar Basu, B.L., Solicitor.
6. Sjt. Amarendra Nath Chatterjee, Special Organiser, Metropolitan Insurance Co. Ltd.
7. Kumar Debendra Lal Khan of Narajole.
8. Sjt. S. K. Roy, Electrical Engineer, School of Technology, Jadhavpur.

Pundit Madan Mohan Malaviya, Dr. Meghnath Shah, Mr. S. C. Mukherjee, I.C.S. (Retd.) and several eminent persons have consented to be life members of the Society. It is expected the society will be able to enlist the goodwill active sympathy and co-operation of the people at large to make the attempt an unqualified success.

UNEMPLOYMENT AMONG YOUTHS

Calcutta Conference Invites Suggestions

The General Secretary, Reception Committee, All India Unemployed Youths' Conference, Calcutta, writes:

Expert advice and suggestions are invited from the leaders of society as well as of industry, business and finance, on the scheme of Unemployment Relief Bureau as given below, which the Reception Committee, All-India Unemployed Youths' Conference, proposes to start with the Conference session, as a practical measure for fighting educated unemployment among the 'Bhadralog' classes in Bengal.

Thoughtful articles on the question of middle-class unemployment are also invited from the leading economists, sociologists and practical social workers, as well as from the unemployed themselves all of which should be sent to Sj. Mono Mohan Chaudhuri, General Secretary, Reception Committee, All-India Unemployed Youths' Conference, 1/B, Durga Pituri Lane (Bow Bazar), Calcutta.

PUROHIT SWAMI IN LONDON

From A Correspondent.

Shri Purohit Swami entertained a large and distinguished company at 13 Braham Gardens, Kensington, London, on the evening of June 15th kindly lent for the occasion by the Hon. Mr. and Mrs. Bristow to celebrate the birthday of his Master, His Holiness Bhagwan Shri Hamsa.

The beautiful floral decorations that lent fragrance and charm to the reception rooms were the gifts of Swami Purohit's many friends.

Among the many guests present were the Hon. Mr. and Mrs. Bristow the Countess of Chichester; Sir Robert Gower and Lady Gower; Lady Elizabeth Pelham; Lady Prudence Pelham; Count de Sala Professor Mrs. Greenwood; Lady Chalmers; Mr. Raphal Hurst; Lady Udney; Capt. Riddell; Mrs Rennie Smith; Mr. Nehru (Solicitor); Dr. W. B. Yeats; Mrs. Margot Foster; Rajkumar Mansingji; Mrs. Gwyneth Foden and Swami B. H. Bon of Calcutta.

The buffet supper and musical programme made the evening most enjoyable.

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TRANSFER OF ADEN VIOLATION OF PLEDGES

Indian Deputation Waits On Sir S. Hoare And Sir P. Sethna Expresses Feelings Of Commercial Community At Proposed Transfer

A deputation headed by His Highness the Aga Khan waited upon the Right Hon. Sir Samuel Hoare, Bart., Secretary of State for India, at the India Office, at 5 p.m. on Tuesday, 30th May. Besides His Highness there were in the deputation Sir Purshottamdas Thakurdas, Sir Hari Sing Gaur, Sir Abdur Rahim, Mr. A. H. Guznavi and Sir Pheroze Sethna. The last named was the spokesman on behalf of the deputation and his speech was to some such effect as follows:—

"On behalf of the deputation permit me to thank you, Sir for giving us this opportunity of placing before you the views of the great majority of Indian, Arab and Jewish Merchants and others residing and trading in the Settlement of Aden.

HISTORY.

"Aden was acquired by the British nearly 100 years ago in 1839. Indian Merchants traded in Aden when it was under the Sultanate of Lahag. Their connection with the place, therefore, is of very long standing. After the advent of the British and because of the encouragement given by them, Indian merchants arrived in Aden in larger numbers and to-day they claim interests in many different directions in the Settlement. They are large holders of property, are interested in the manufacture of salt and have helped the place in many different ways. If at any time they had the faintest idea that Aden would be transferred from the Government of Bombay or the Government of India to the Colonial Office they would never have dreamed of investing their lakhs in Aden because of the bitter experience of Indians in other parts of the Empire controlled by the Colonial Office.

"The question of the transfer of Aden to the Colonial Office is now about 12 or 13 years old. It arose first from a reply given by the Prime Minister on 23th February 1931, to Mr. Ormsby Gore in the House of Commons wh he said:—

"The Cabinet has recently decided that the responsibility administration and policy in Palestine, Mesopotamia, and Aden is to be transferred from the 1st March from the Departments now dealing with those countries to the Colonial Office. The Colonial Office will also have to deal with questions of policy. The Colonial office will also deal with questions of policy in other Arab areas within the British sphere." of influence."

"UNANIMOUS RESOLUTION."

"This set the ball rolling but in certain sections great importance animous resolution' passed by the was attached to a so-called" un-Aden Chamber of Commerce in January, 1920. I might explain that the Aden Chamber of Commerce consists of British, Continental, Indian, Arab and Jewish merchants. At this particular meeting of the Chamber only British and Continental members were present and they decided to pass a Resolution recommending the transfer of Aden to the Colonial Office.

"I may point out that there were only five British Offices, at that date in Aden and I do not know if there are any more today. The Resolution was passed by a snatch vote and as soon as this became known to the other members they sent a petition over the signature of 360 of the leading Indian, Arab and Jewish merchants to the Viceroy of India protesting against the recommendation made in the Resolution and suggesting that there should be no change. This appeal to the Viceroy from the Aden Merchants was backed up in India by important Association such as the British India Colonial Merchants' Association, the Bombay Presidency Association, Imperial Indian Citizenship Association, Western India Liberal Association, Indian Merchants' Chamber, bodies in the words of the Government of India, of 'high Standing'."

"LESSER EVIL OF THE TWO."

"It was explained in all these Petitions that the original Resolution was passed under the belief that Government contemplated the transfer of Aden either to the Colonial Office or to the Egyptian Government and that it would be the lesser evil of the two if the transfer was to the Colonial Office. This is borne out by the fact that the original Resolution of the Chamber was rescinded by the Chamber on January 30th, 1922, in the latter part of which it was stated:—

"'The Chamber is now of opinion that Aden should remain under the Government of Bombay and that a measure of self-government should be given to the local tax-payers and rate-payers as regards Municipal and harbour affairs'."

"Thereafter, on 4th August, 1921, in reply to a question put in the House of Commons by the late Sir T. J. Bennett, Mr. Montagu, the then Secretary of State, said:—

"'It is the case that divergent views have been expressed and that the resolution passed by the Aden Chamber of Commerce in January, 1920, referred to a belief that it was intended to transfer the administration of Aden to the Government of Egypt, His Majesty's Government will, of course, endeavour to give due weight to the business of all communities concerned..... I would also add that His Majesty's Government have accepted unreservedly the condition laid down by the Government of India that Transfer, if effected, shall in no way impair the interests and status of Indians, who shall receive precisely the same treatment as that accorded to other subjects of His Majesty'."

RESOLUTION IN COUNCIL OF STATE.

"On 26th September, 1921, a Resolution was moved in the Council of State, and if I may be permitted to mention it, it was moved by myself. My Resolution recommended the Governor-General in Council to make a representation to the Secretary of State that the administration of Aden be continued under the Government of India and not be transferred to the Colonial Office. Our objection was mainly due to the experience of Indians in other Colonies.

BENEVOLENT NEUTRALITY.

"The reply on behalf of Government was given by Sir Denys Bray, who is now a member of your Council. He said that Government's attitude in the matter was one of benevolent neutrality. He would ask Government members not to vote so that Government might know the considered opinion of the Council, and the leader of the House, the late Sir Mahomed Shafi, observed that Government would "pay due regard to the verdict of the House". Mr. Pratt, who represented the Government of Bombay in the Council of State, objected on behalf of his Government very strongly to any change in the 'status quo'.

THE ONLY DISSENTIENT.

"Speaker after speaker supported the Association, the only dissentient being Sir Arthur Froome who was an official of the P. and O. Company and which was one of the Five British Offices that in the original Resolution of the Aden Chamber of Commerce had voted for its transfer. The Council of State adopted my Resolution, which was, of course, a foregone conclusion.

There was the constant threat of a possible transfer and all that we could do was to ask questions in both Houses of the Indian Legislature from time to time. The replies were to the effect that the matter is still under consideration.

On the 20th November 1926, the Prime Minister in the House of Commons, in reply to Viscount Sandon, said as follows:—

"The Colonial Office is already the responsible Department in respects of political affairs in the Aden Protectorate and on the Arabian Littoral of the Persian Gulf. The question of the future administration of Aden is now under the consideration of the Government. No change is contemplated in respect of the Sudan".

BOLT FROM BLUE

"There was a bolt from the blue on 3rd March 1927, when speaking on the Budget Debate, the Commander in Chief in the Legislative Assembly made the following statement:—

"There is perhaps one subject which I may mention and which I think will interest the House. Honourable members are probably aware that for some considerable years now discussion has gone on between the Government of India and the Home Government as regards the disposal of Aden. These conversations have now at least come to a conclusion. All the details have not yet been definitely settled, but it has been decided by the Home Government shall, from the 1st of this year, be responsible for the military and political situation in Aden, and in the Hinterland. As Honourable members are aware, the settlement of Aden itself is peopled to a very great extent by our fellow Indian subjects. The Government of India have thought it right that their welfare and interests should not go outside the Ken of the Government of India. It will accordingly be retained that part of the settlement and the Municipality of Aden will remain under the Government of India."

LEGISLATURE TAKEN BY SURPRISE

"This surprised the Legislature and severe criticisms were offered, amongst them one of the members of the Deputation today, namely, Sir Purshotamdas Thakurdas. Our main point was that the announcement made was a clear breach of faith on the part of Government for having decided upon a matter like this without previously referring the same to the Legislature as they had definitely promised to do on more occasions than one.

"On 16th January, 1922, Sir T. B. Sapru, speaking for Government said: "Government have no intention of arriving at any decision without giving the Assembly an opportunity of discussion." On the 9th June, 1924, replying in the Council of State, Sir John Thompson gave the assurance that the matter of the transfer was under the consideration of His Majesty's Government and it was not possible to say when a decision would be arrived at but that before a final decision was arrived at the Indian Legislature would be given an opportunity to express its opinion.

"In November, 1931, the civil administration of Aden was, by a stroke of pen, transferred from the Government of Bombay to the Government of India. We, however, did not offer any serious objection to this change so long as it was the Government of India and not the Colonial Office. The next we heard in regard to the transfer of Aden was what is stated in the last paragraph of Clause 5 of the "Proposal" of the White Paper on Page 39. It is as follows:—

"The Settlement of Aden is at present the Chief Commissioner's Province. The future arrangements for the Settlement are, however, under consideration and accordingly no proposals in respect of it are included in this dosument."

"We thought, therefore, of raising the point at the Conference, but on second thoughts we considered it more prudent to request an interview with yourself in the hope that matters may be settled in a manner satisfactory to the residents of Aden and to the public in India.

"Because of this statement in the White Paper the residents of Aden were again alarmed and they held a meeting on the 19th April and the purport of that meeting was conveyed by the Chairman to the British Indian Delegates by a telegram.

ARAB REPRESENTATION.

It appears that there is a small section of the Arab Community in Aden who, for reasons best known to themselves, make out that they are in favour of a transfer to the Colonial Office. Thirty-two of them, to judge from a telegram which appeared in yesterday's London "Times", have sent a Memorial to the Government of India recommending the transfer. This telegram was sent out from Simla correspondent of the London "Times". It passes our comprehension why this correspondent should attach so much importance to a Memorial from 32 people and that he should make absolutely no mention of the Resolution passed at a meeting where there were several hundreds and the purport of which has been conveyed to the Viceroy in a Memorial signed, not by 32, but by 500 of the Prominent Indian, Arab and Jewish merchants of Aden. One can, therefore, well read between the lines.

CONTRADICTORY MESSAGES.

"Only last night I received by Air Mail a letter from Bombay in which I am advised that the Associated Press issued a telegram from Simla on the 12th May as follows:—

"It is understood that the question of future administration of Aden is now mature for a final decision and that announcement traensferring the administration from the Government of India to the British Government may be expected shortly."

"Fortunately the same Agency the following day issued another telegram:—

"The proposal of transferring Aden Administration might hade to be examined in connection with the Indian Constitutional reforms. No decision had yet been arrived at either by His Majesty's Government or by the Government of India in the matter."

The latter is contradictory of the former, but it gives some hope.

I have nothing more to add but to say that we feel that we have the right to hope and to expect that H. M.'s Government will respect the wishes of a very large majority of the residents of Aden of the different communities and will allow the civil administration of Aden to continue with the Government of India.

JUTE SHARES STEADY UP

Small Transactions In Tea In Calcutta Market

CALCUTTA, June 28.

In Share Market to-day Jute Shares steadied up further at opening of market. Towards close, however, profit taking was observable. Coals attracted little attention, prices remaining unaltered In Teas the demand continued but transactions were of smaller dimensions. Miscellaneous disclosed no special feature. Government securities were steady. Following were the closing quotations.—

Securities:—3 percent paper 68/8 small lot; 3-1/2 percent paper 80/11; 3-1/2 percent New Loan 1947/50 90/15; 4 percent loan 1960/70 95 small lot; 5 percent loan 1940/43 104/4; 5 percent loan 1935 103/10; 5 percent loan 1945/55 111 small lot; 5-1/2 percent loan 1938/40 106/7

Banks:—Imperial Bank fully paid 1193 small lot.

Railways:—Baraset-basirhat Light 50 small lot; Bukhtiarpur Bihar Light 74/8; Darjeeling Himalayan ord 81 small lot.

Cottons:—Bowreach "A" pref 124; Kesoram 3/11; Kesoram pref 108.

Coals:—Bengal 207/8 cum div; Burra Dhemo 3/14; Bokaro and Ramgur 6/8; Kalpahari 10/8; New Beerbhoom 9/8; Raneegunge 29/12 small lot.

Jutes:—Albion 260 small lot; Anglo India 362 small lot; Barnagore 145 ex div; Clive 27/14; Delta 391 small lot; Gourepore 351 small lot; Howrah 51/4; Hukumchand 1/15; Kamarhatty 488; Kanknarrah 455/8 small lot; Megna 19 odd lot; National 23/2; Nuddea 20/12.

Teas:—Basmatia 16; Bishnauth 20/4; Dauracherra 11/4; Hattikhira 17/8; Mamburnado pref 12/1; Poobong 18/8 small lot.

Miscellaneous:—B. I. Corporation odd As. 15/; B. I. Corporation pref 113; Britannia Biscuits pref 10 small odd lot; Indian Woob Products 33/2; Howrah Oil 10/5; Indo-Burma Petroleum pref 111; Burma Corporation 9/4; Bengal Acrating Gas 59; Bengal Telephone ord 15/5; Bengal Telephone pref 44/5 cum div; Calcutta Electric supply 33/4; Gorakhpur electric 6/4; Indian Iron and Steel 4/4; Indian Galvanising 9/12; Indian Standard Wagon ord 42/12 small lot; Humayan property 9; Balrampur 11/8; Bharat 10/4; Carew and Co. 16/8; Murree Brewery 169; Ned Savan 16/6; Ryam 46/4 small odd lot.

Rubber:—Kuala Siddim 48/12.

Debentures:—4 percent 1913/43 Calcutta Port Trust 97/10 small lot; 5 percent 1929/59 Calcutta Improvement Trust 107 small odd lot.—A. P.

CITY HEALTH RETURNS

Huge Infantile Mortality

The health returns of Bombay, during the 25th week of 1933, that is the week ended 24th June, 1933 were as under:—

The total mortality 530 was 36 more than in the last week; the death rate registered was 23.7 on the Census population of 1931. The mortality for the 25th week of 1932 was 447 and death rate 20.0 and the average mortality for the corresponding weeks during the preceding quinquennium 1928-was 448 and death rate 18.7.

Out of the total deaths, 174 were among infants under one year of age. During the week, Small-pox caused 16 attacks and 10 deaths. Cholera caused 1 attack but there was no death and Plague was absent.

The number of live births registered during the week was 536 which compares favourably with that for the 25th week of 1932 viz., 518 and the quinquennial average for the corresponding week in the five years (1928-1932) viz. 426.

DISTRESSED BHILS RELIEF SUB-COMMITTEE

The following donations have been received by the Secretaries, of the Distressed Bhil Relief sub-Committee formed under the auspices of the Bombay Humanitarian League.

Rs. 201 Seth Lallubhai Gulabchand, Rs. 101 Seth Maganlal Nagindas Virchand, Rs. 101, Proprietor, Govindrashram Mithaiwalla, Rs. 101 Seth Kanji Karsondas, Rs. 51 Seth Murlidhar Mathurawalla, Rs. 51 Messrs. Sarabhai and Sons, Rs. 51 Seth Kantilal Maganlal Jhaveri, Rs. 25 One Gentleman. Rs. 25 Ben Taraben Nagindas Virchand, Rs. 25 Bai Harkorbai, Rs. 25 Seth Motilal Dahyabhai, Rs. 25 Seth Narsinhalal Maneklal. Total Rs. 782.

Philanthropic public may send their donation to the Secretaries, Distressed Bhil Relief Committee, Care of the Bombay Humanitarian League at 149 Shroff Bazaar, Bombay, 2.

MONSOON STRONG IN MALABAR

Warning Of Heavy Rainfall

FOONA, June 28.

Yesterday's depression over West United Provinces has remained practically stationary near Agra, and caused a fairly strong monsoon from Konkan to Punjob Hills and United Provinces. The monsoon has also been strong in Malabar and active in Burma, Chota Nagpur, and the North Madras Coast. Rainfall has been nearly general in Lower Burma, United Provinces, West Central India, Konkan, Hyderabad and Malabar and local in Assam, Bengal, Orissa, East Central India Central provinces, East-North Punjab, East Rajputana and North Madras Coast, while a few falls, occupied in Upper Burma, Chota Nagpur, Kashmir and Bombay Deccan.

The chief amounts of rainfall are:—

Port Blair one and a half; Tavoy three, Amherst, Diamond Island two, Myitkyina one, Victoria Point and Bhamo three quarters, Cheerapunji three, Daltonganj one and a half, Sibsagar one, Dibrugarh three-quarters, Shillong, Barisal, Mymensingh Jalpaigur and Cuttack a quarter, Dehradun an Guna three, Jhansi, Meerut and Mussoorie two, Agra, and Amraoti three quarters, Indore a half, Gorakhpur, Benares, Bhopal and Hoshangabad a quarter, Delhi two, Dharampur one, Jaipur three quarters, Ambala and Ajmere a half, Simla and Gulmarg a quarter, Khandala eight, Mahabaleshwar six, Karwar five, Calicut two, Ratnagiri, Nizamabad, Cochin, Mercara and Masulipatam one and a half, Bombay three quarters Poona, Belgaum, Parbhani and Hyderabad a half.

Forecast:—The monsoon will continue strong on the west coast of the Peninsula and in Deccan, West United Provinces and East and North Punjab and active in Lower Burma, East United Provinces, Central India and East Rajputana and strengthen in East Central Provinces, North Madras Coast, Orissa and South Bengal.

Heavy rainfall warning:—Locally heavy rain will continue along and near Punjab Kumaon Hills and in the Konkan, and extend in Malabar during the next twenty-four hours.—A. P.

BOMBAY CITY RAINFALL

15 Inches Since 1st June Last

Bombay, June 28.

Rainfall during 24 hours 8 a.m. of date 28-6-33 Colaba Point 0.71" Fort 2.10"; J. J. Hospital 1.40"; Cotton Laboratory Matunga 0.68"

Total since 1st June to date Colaba Point 9.54; Fort 15.51"; J. J. Hospital 14.44; Cotton Laboratory Matunga 13.56".

Total for the corresponding period of 1932 Colaba Point 10.51"; Fort 13.96"; J. J. Hospital 15.20"

Total for the corresponding period of 1931 Colaba Point 3.63"; Fort 3.58"; J.J. Hospital 4.03".

COLABA OBSERVATORY

Bombay, June 28.

Summary of Meteorological Observations during 24 hours ending 8 a.m. of 28-6-1933.

Change of 8 a.m. barometer in past 24 hours .011 inches.

Temperature (dry bulb) at 8 a.m. 82.9 degrees.

Temperature (wet bulb) at 8 a.m. 79.3 degrees.

Maximum temperature during 24 hours 84.8 degrees (1.4 below normal).

Minimum temperature during 24 hours 77.1 degrees (normal).

Relative Humidity at 8 a.m. 85 per cent.

Direction of wind at 8 a.m. WNW.

Velocity of wind at 8 a.m. 15 miles per hour.

FALL IN NUMBER OF HAJ PILGRIMS

Bengal Depression Discourages Many Hajis

The Report of the Protector of Pilgrims, Bombay, on the working of the Pilgrim Department during the 1932 Pilgrim Season. Shows that the outward season commenced with the departure of s. s. "Khosrou" on the 17th December 1931 and terminated with that of s. s. "Akbar" on the 2nd April 1932. The inward season began with the arrival of s. s. "Rahmane on the 6th May 1932 and ended with that of s. s. "Jehangir" on the 17th November 1932.

In all there were 10 outward and 10 return sailings excluding three cargo vessels which landed 93 pilgrims. A large proportion of arrivals by the last two ships were ordinary passengers of different creeds.

The following statement shows the number of pilgrims who sailed and returned during the 1930, 1931 and 1932 seasons:—

1930 outward No. of pilgrims, 8.409 Inward No. of pilgrims 5,940.

1931 outward No. of pilgrims, 4.823 Inward No. of pilgrims 4.262.

1932 outward No. of pilgrims 5.834 Inward No. of pilgrims. 4.324.

The difference between the outward and inward figures is customary. Some pilgrims died in the Hedjaz and others returned to their homes via Karachi to avoid a longer sea journey under monsoon conditions.

The pilgrim season was one of

Upper Classes, N Heartless But

Indifference Of "Society" To H Due More To Sheer Ignora Disregard, Says Marqui

Many society functions are largely futile and some are wholly so. It does seem such a fearful waste of time when the world is perishing for lack of workers in the cause of humanity, and great causes are being crippled for want of funds, that lazy pleasure-seekers should not do a hand's turn to help, nor do they sacrifice any reasonable amount of money which they spend to so little advantage on themselves, writes the Marquis of Tavistock in the "Natal Witness."

Yet one must be fair. Fortunately, society is not entirely made up of the "smart set". I know men and women of my own class who are working themselves ill on behalf of the least fortunate members of the community. They are going without holidays and denying themselves in many ways, labouring on under the hopeless burden of trying to do individual work which should be shared by a hundred others.

But between these two groups we have the majority of society people, who are, apart from their special situation to life, much like the people of any other class. We have to take into consideration the handicaps and temptations of the society man and woman, and before we judge them we must test them. I know from my own experience that the apparent indifference of society to the hard life of the very poor is not so much due to cynical disregard as to sheer ignorance. The lives led by most society people and the general environment in which they live cut them off from the direct personal contact with poor people on terms of human equality.

RICH MAN'S TEMPTATIONS.

This ignorance of the lives of the poor makes the unthinking section of society a prey to many false notions. For instance, many actually seem to believe that all the unemployed are unemployable: that the dole is quiet enough to live upon, and that all who are out of work receive it: that if you put slum dwellers into decent homes they will turn their new homes into slums!

Society people as a class are neither better nor worse than people of other classes. Selfish

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AITOR PAYS LAST PENALTY

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and carried important documents between one naval office and another.

Apparently he had been dabbling in espionage for the past two years. Not only had he access to secret papers in his capacity of messenger, but he also obtained other information while serving at one of the most important Italian naval bases.

AN INGENIOUS CAMERA.

It is freely stated in Rome that his employers were the French Intelligence Service, who, it is declared, supplied Traviglia with a most ingenious means of obtaining material.

This was a tiny camera, similar in shape and size to an ordinary cigarette-lighter. When he was entrusted with a document to carry from one office to another he would retire to some obscure room for a few minutes and phtograph the papers. The flare of the lighter supplied the necessary illumination.

Camilla Agliardi was also alleged to be a professional spy in the service of France. She was born in Italy, but was taken to France when she was three years old, and later settled in Luxembourg. Nothing more is known of her career until she returned to Italy.

The woman's function in this perilous game of espionage was to receive all information and photographs from men spies, such as Traviglia, for transmission to France.

She was arrested some days before Traviglia, and while in prison she was induced to write a letter to the warrant-officer stating that she was unable to keep an appointment with him, but asking him to deliver "the stuff" to "bearer," who was a friend.

The "bearer," however, was an officer of the Italian Secret Police, and Traviglia fell into the trap.

At the trial both Agliardi and Traviglia are said to have made full confessions, and it was discovered that the sums paid to the warrant-officer for the betrayal of his country were very modest.

WERE NOT LOVERS.

It was admitted that little was known of the personal relations of Traviglia and the woman, who is now to serve a life sentence, but all the evidence indicated that they were not lovers, and that money was the only reason for the warrant-officer's infamy.

When he faced the firing-squad Traviglia was repentant, and made the following address to his executioners:—

"Sailors, I ask the pardon of God and my fatherland for the evil I have done. Long live Italy!"

When the officer commanding the firing-squad asked him for his last words, he requested that he should not be blind-folded and should not be placed with his back to the firing-squad.

The second part of his request could not be carried out, because the law provides that those found guilty of such crimes as treason or espionage should be shot in the back.

During his trial the Government gave money for the support of Traviglia's wife and baby, who were without other means, and, though no official confirmation can be obtained, it is considered likely that such payments are being continued.

VAN

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NEW TELEPHONE FOR PUBLIC KIOSKS

Old Type Either "Too High" Or Too Low

LONDON, (By air mail.

The new hand microphone type of telephone is to replace the old two-piece kind in public telephone boxes and kiosks.

The change is being made because people who are tall complain that they have to stoop uncomfortably to speak into the present type, while the shorter ones are unable to reach up to it.

A typical "grumble" is contained in a letter received by the Postmaster General which reads:—

"Dear Sir,

Why are public call offices only fitted up for giraffees and rubber necks I wish you would consider the claims of the short woman and make receivers lower.

If you cannot do this, can you have an adjustable step in kiosks so as to save me from the ignominy of sallying forth with a soap box when I use the public 'phone.'

Another woman states that whenever she wishes to use a public telephone call box, she has to take a friend to do the speaking for her.—Reuter.

EVEREST PHOTO ERROR

Lord Clydesdale Explains

The Marquess of Clydesdale, chief pilot of the Houston Mount Everest Expedition, admitted in a speech at Glasgow recently that when the first historic flight over the 29,002ft. summit was made on April 3 the wrong mountain was photographed from the air.

He said that while his observer was in the cockpit changing a reel in his camera the aeroplane's course was altered. When the observer looked up again he was unaware of the fact, with the result that he photographed a mountain some miles away in mistake for Everest.

'I turned round and tried to hit him in the ribs,' said the marquess, 'and he did see his mistake very quickly. We got some very good photographs of the north-east ridge of Everest.

'It is not always very easy to see from photographs which mountain is shown, and at present all our photographs are being scrutinised by experts of the Royal Geographical Society. They are trying to put out a survey of this ground.'

It was on May 8 that the "Daily Mail" first drew attention to the photographic error in the flight. There was, of course, no doubt that the expedition had flown over Everest, but experts were of the opinion that of the photographs described in view of the north-west ridge, was, in fact, of Makalu [illegible] distant.—"Dail[illegible]

EX-COUNTESS HANGED IN MECCA

Condemned To Death For Murder Of Wahabi Chief

PARIS, (By Mail).

A beautiful French countess, who has lived for years among the desert tribes of Arabia, has died on the gallows in Mecca, the Muslim's sacred city, for the murder of her husband, a Wahabi chieftain.

The countess, the divorced wife of Count Andurain, whose family is one of the oldest in the French aristocracy, has for many years been a well-known figure in Syria.

At one time she directed an hotel in Palmyra, but she was best known to the Bedouin tribes of the desert, among whom she travelled buying and selling horses.

Soon after her divorce the countess went into Arabia, where she met and fell in love with the Wahabi sheik at the Court of King Ibn Saud.

She entered his harem among his other wives, of native birth, over whom she reigned as favourite.

Not long ago her husband died in circumstances which drew the attention of the authorities, and one of his other wives made a statement to the police, following which the ex-countess was arrested.

She was finally condemned to death for poisoning her husband, and died upon the gallows.

SUNDAY CINEMAS

British Public Still Holds Widely Divergent Views

It is eight months since the Sunday Cinema Act was passed that gives local authorities power to discover whether the people in their areas want the picture-houses open on Sunday. Yet already, in the opinion of one of the cinema industry's organisers, the end of the successes of the advocates of opening are in sight, says the "Manchester Guardian". True, it has to be remembered that in ninety-seven areas Sunday opening was illegally permitted before the passing of the Act, and continues. But the facilities offered by the Act to new-comers have made no widespread appeal. The North in particular has remained deaf to the brandishments of those who would diversify Sunday, and in the opinion of the expert mentioned it is even doubtful whether so confirmed a holiday resort as Whitley Bay—which polls on June 9—will want to add Sunday films to its other attractions.

The student of our social life may speculate with some interest on the curious contrast presented by contiguous parts of England in this matter. The division is not a sharply marked one between North and South. Birmingham, for instance, has welcomed Sunday opening and supported it with enthusiasm, while Leicester, no great distance away, has decisively refused it. But in the main it is the Northern centres—Newcastle, Manchester, Salford, Birkenhead, Wallasey, Oldham, Rochdale, and others—that have refused to alter their habits, while those in the South have approved the change. The fact that opinion has not been more widely tested is no doubt due in part to the cumbrousness of the procedure under the Act.

SPEEDING BRITISH POST

New Express Service Will Collect And Deliver Letters In Quicker Time

In a few weeks' time the British Post Office hopes to introduce a new "express" letter collection and delivery service which, in the case of distances of a hundred miles and more, may mean a saving of as much as four or five hours. At present "express" letters are strictly speaking "express" only from the time they reach the post office nearest to their destination till they are actually delivered.

Bp means of the new system the "express" mails will not pass through the sorting office in the usual way but will be taken by special messenger from the post office at which they are handed in and placed on the train for their destination. And in the meantime a telegram will be dispatched to the post office nearest their destination arranging for a messenger to meet the train and deliver the letter direct to the addressee, says the "Manchester Guardian."

As a further spur to speed the sender may telephone to the nearest post office and arrange for collection. There will be a flat rate of 2s. 6d. per etter and no extra charge will be made on transmission on express trains.

ORIGIN OF SPECIES

Moscow Scientist Probes Problem Of New Species

Biologists long ago decided that mere observation and discussion would not be sufficient to elucidate the great problem of the origin of species, but that experimental investigation was also necessary, writes a scientific correspondent in the "Manchester Guardian". The origin of new species could not be known convincingly until they could be produced. Innumerable experiments have been made with heat, mechanical treatment, X-rays, &c. to produce new species. The agency for producing the new species was sought outside the organism. There has been some, though incomplete, success in this line of work.

Mr. Navashin, of Moscow, has found evidence that the agency may be within and not without the organism. He argued that if such an agency existed it ought to co-operate more powerfully in old than in young plants. One could imagine that a plant twenty years old might have accumulated much more of the agent than one two years old. He has therefore been testing the effect of dormancy on seeds. He has found that certain plants grown from seeds several years old exhibit a far greater variety of abnormalities than those grown from new seeds. The population ferom the old seeds remarkably resembles, he says; that obtained by dosing seeds with X-rays. Thus the seed seems to contain a mutating agent which accumulates with time and has effects similar to X-rays.

WHAT STARS SAY

A marriage doesn't stand a chance in Hollywood," she says. "I can't even go to visit my mother without it being rumoured that I've left my husband.—Sally Eilers.

Marriage does not hinder a career but a career hinders marriage.—Maurice Chevalier.

I wish to be learned and repected.—Joan Crawford.

I don't want Hispano-Suizas and swimming baths.—Joel McCrea.

When a player is cast in a Lubitsch picture his troubles are over—he can be completely assured that he will be perfectly directed and that Lubitsch will bring out in him a better performance than he ever suspected himself capable of giving.—Herbert Marshall.

I do not think I am capable of playing the same parts as Valentino played them.—George Raft.

Most men despise women in trousers.—Lilyan Tashman.

OXFORD UNION RECORD

Mr. Michael Foot, of Wadham College, was last night elected president of the Oxford Union for next term. Mr. Foot is the third son of Mr. Isaac Foot, M.P., to be elected president of the Union, and it is the first time in the Union's history that three brothers have been presidents.

NEWS IN BRIEF

Amraoti—Mr. M N Kagalkar, the Chief Scout Organisor of the Hanuman Vyayam Mandal Amraoti has been deputed by the Mandal to present them at the International Scout Jamboree to be held at Budapest in the month of July.

Coimbatore.—Sir Mahomed Habibullah performed the opening ceremony of the industrial section of the Anjumane Nonnihalane Islam, a Muslim Association. The Hon. Sir R K Shanmukham Chettiar, presided. Sir Mahomed Habibullah appealed to the richmen of the locality to help the association in their laudable endeavour.—A.P.

Coimbatore—The Agricultural Select Committee met yesterday and selected 48 candidates out of the 139 applicants that applied from Samalkot. Madras and Coimbatore. Of the 48, 24 are Andhras, 15 Tamilians, 5 from Malabar, 2 from South Canara one from Coorg and a Badaga from the Nilgris.—A P

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MAN BEHIND BERAR RESTORATION ?

Nizam Pays Tribute To Sir Terence Keys For His Services To State And Federation

Speaking at the farewell dinner of the Resident, Brigadier-General Sir Terence Keyes, on the 19th inst., the Nizam, said:—

From the first day he came to Hyderabad up to the last, Sir Terence has shown a keen and active interest in everything that concerns the welfare of the State, its Ruler and his family. In consequence, my relations with him have been not only cordial but also full of mutual confidence and esteem.

His predecessors during my time happened to come at a period when political change in India was far less rapid and important than it is to-day. But it was General Keyes' lot to be chosen for the most important Residency in India at a time when a constitutional experiment, perhaps the most momentous that has ever been tried in the East, was in preparation for being launched. He brought to the post an extensive and varied knowledge of men and affairs acquired during a long and active career in peace and war, and this stood him in good stead during the eventful period of his residentship.

SALVATION THROUGH FEDERATION.

Unless there is to be actual retrogression, political advance in India is only possible along federal lines, and it has been the proud privilege of my State to co-operate with the British Government as its "Faithful Ally" in the task of framing a federal constitution. In doing her small share of this constructive work, Hyderabad and her Round Table Delegation have received valuable advice and assistance from General Keyes.

BERAR DEAL.

By the Grace of God, the continuance and strengthening of my Sovereignty over Berar has been secured. In the somewhat delicate negotiations that led to this result, Sir Terence in his capacity as the Agent of the Government of India, was the negotiator on the opposite side; and I can assure you that the broad-minded sympathy and understanding with which he conducted his part of the negotiations made it a pleasure for my representatives to have to deal with him; and it was in the same spirit that he moved the Government of India (independently of my Government's action) in the matter of the rendition to us of the Residency Bazars, which have came back to us. In short, there are many matters with which his name will be associated in Hyderabad.

MATRIMONIAL ALLIANCE.

I cannot close without making a brief mention of an event which closely concerns my family—I mean the Turkish marriages. Needless to say that I am very pleased with the charming brides my sons have brought back with them from Nice, as I am also glad of the ties which have been thus cemented between two of the most important families in the Islamic world. In General Keyes both these young couples have always found a firm and sympathetic friends.

While asking you to rise and honour the toast of Sir Terence Keyes I cannot omit to mention Lady Keyes who has preceded him to England, and whose name I ask you to couple with his in drinking to the health of both. The charming personality of Lady Keyes will always survive in our memory, while her efforts for securing the welfare of women and children in Hyderabad will be recalled by the people of Hyderabad with feelings of gratitude.

Bagerhat.—A. D. B. L. gun belonging to Babu Nripendra Kumar Nag, of Basabati, which was stolen a few months ago from Hoglabunia Kutchery is reported to have been recovered from a villager of Hoglabunia. The police have arrested a man in this connection.—A. P.

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The Bombay Chronicle

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BOMBAY THURSDAY, JUNE 29, 1933

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What Killed Ranji

Anxiety About Future Relationship Between India & Britain Reveals His Physician

LONDON, June 28.

Ranji's last days, and his worry about the future relationship between India and Britain which the writer believes killed him are described in an article in the "Daily Mail," by Ranji's Physician, Professor Thomas.

The "Daily Mail" in a leader says: "We now learn that the Jamsahib died as a result of anxiety and grief with which he regarded the Government's policy" and calls attention to Ranji' warning in the light of to-day's Conservative meeting.—Reuter.

G. R. DESHPANDE RELEASED

Sees Mahatma For A Few Minutes

POONA, June 28.

Mr. Gangadhar Rao Deshpande, the Karnatic Congress Leader, was released this morning from the Yerwada Jail.

Mr. Aney was at the jail gate at the time of his release, and both of them went to Parnakuti and saw Mr. Gandhi for a few minutes. Mr. Deshpande will be seeing Mr. Gandhi again this afternoon.—A. P.

LEADERS' MEETING DATE NOT FIXED

It Will Be Settled When Aney Sees Mahatma

POONA, June 28.

The date of the meeting of Congress leaders, which was to have been fixed yesterday, would not be fixed as Mr. Aney was unable to see Gandhiji.

The date of the meeting will be fixed this evening when Mr. Aney meets Gandhiji and a statement may be issued regarding the same.—A. P.

LESSER OF TWO EVILS

Better To Concede Reforms To India Than See Her Break Off

MIDDLE COURSE

Ex-Chief Commissioner Delhi Congratulates Govt. Of Achievements

LONDON, June 27.

A resolution regarding with very grave apprehension the apparent determination of the National Government to give India Self-Government and fearing that the result will be injurious to India and the Empire was disallowed by Lord Dynevor, President, Welsh Conservative Association Conference, and a substitute resolution which congratulated Government on their splendid work accomplished, recording complete confidence in party leaders and the future India policy was carried.

The resolution was carried after the speech by Sir James Thompson, ex-Chief Commissioner, Delhi, expressing the opinion that White Paper was the middle course. Sir James added that cutting down of reforms would end only with the grant of more drastic reforms or even separation of India from the Empire.—Reuter.

F. Perry, who was unexpectedly ceaten at Wimbledon by Farquharson.

PERRY MEETS HIS MATCH

Farquharson Downs Britain's No. 1 By Amazing Tennis

MRS. MOODY WINS IN LOVE SETS

Stoefen Defeats Nunoi After Terrific Duel

(SPECIAL CABLE.)

LONDON, June 27.

Farquharson played amazing tennis. He served powerfully, drove forehand and backhand with tremendous punch, and continually pressed to the net. In the first two sets Farquharson volleyed magnificently, making Perry look a second class player.

Perry led throughout the third and fourth sets forcing the pace, and was more successful in keeping a dangerous volleyer of the net.

Farquharson returned to the picture in the fifth set timing remarkably well, and going up to the net to intercept Perry's fastest returns. Farquharson led 3/0, but Perry equalised 3/3.

This was followed by a sensational period of attack by the South African, who half-volleyed amazingly, killing Perry's overhead balls.

At 5/3 Farquharson had two match points, but foot-faulted a both. At 5/4 Perry serving trailed 0/40. The South African had three more match points. Perry saved the first then Farquharson taking courage in both hands hit a mighty forehand drivem and rushed to the net.

Perry lobbed but Farquharson finished the high ball with a grand kill leaving Perry sprawling on the ground in a futile effort to retrieve.

Britain's No. 1 was beaten by a player not considered good enough to play in the singles for the South African Davis Cup team.

The following are the second round results of matches played at Wimbledon:—

Menzel beat Gregory 9/7; 6/3; 6/4.

Mrs. Wills-Moody beat Mrs. Macready 6/0; 6/0.

Stoefen beat Nunoi 9/7; 2/6; 9/7; 1/6; 6/2.

McGrath beat Siba (Czecho Slovakia) 7/5; 6/3; 3/6; 7/9; 7/5.

In the first round of the Women's Singles Miss Scriven beat Mlle. Sigart 7/5; 7/5.

Jack Crawford beat Martin Legeay, the promising Frenchman 6/2; 6/8; 6/0; 6/1.

Gledhill (United States) beat Quist (Australia) 6/3; 9/7; 6/2.

Sutter beat Boussus 4/6; 10/8; 6/4; 6/2. Gentien beat de Kehrling 5/7; 6/2; 6/8; 6/1; 7/5.

ARTIFICIAL SILK TABOO

Natural Textile Wanted For Vestments

ARCHBISHOPS' BAN

'Hukum' Extends To Altar Decorations

(Special Cable)

TURIN, June 27.

Declaring artificial silk unsuitable for priests' vestments, because it is manmade and is not natural textile fibres, the Archbishops of Milan and Turin have imposed a ban which extends to altar decorations.

BRIBERY CHARGE PROVED

Teymour Tash Gets 5 Years' R. I. And Fine

(SPECIAL CABLE.)

TEHERAN, June 27.

Teymour Tashkhan is sentenced to further five years' imprisonment and a fine of 9,000 sterling for bribery.

("A Teheran message of March 18th stated that "Teymartash, ex-Minister, has been sentenced to three years' imprisonment and fine of £25,000 for abuse of office").

"HAPPY DAYS ARE HERE AGAIN"

Prosperity To Farmers Guaranteed?

NEW YORK, June 27.

With cotton prices highest for two years and wheat rising to a price traditionally supposed to guarantee prosperity to farmers, President Roosevelt's inflationary boom is well under way. The popular song use "Happy days are here again".

Steel, mills and car industry operations are highest for two years.

The question everyone's lips however is will the upward tendency last? The speculative nature of the boom is causing misgiving in some quarters, but Government appears to be alive to the danger and are pressing employers to increase wages to meet the rising cost of living.—Reuter.

U. S. TACKLES UNEMPLOYMENT

Minimum Wage And 40-Hour Week Fixed

NEW YORK, June 27.

There are indications of the turn of tide in the returns of the American Labour Federation, whose estimate is that a million and a half more have been employed than in March. It is estimated twelve million are still unemployed.

Ex-Brigadier General Johnson, Administrator, Industrial Control Act, has indicated, he will use full powers to enforce the minimum rate wages, and hinted at fixation of maximum prices in case of profiteering.

He to-day, had the first public hearing on the Code submitted by the majority of textile industry, including provision of establishment 40 hour week fixed the minimum and abolition of child labour.—Reuter.

PROCESSING TAX ON WHEAT

To Be Effective As From June 8?

WASHINGTON, June 28.

Despite rising grain prices, Professor Tugwell, Economic Adviser, has announced that the Processing Tax of 30 cents per bushel of wheat will be effective from June 8, upon President Roosevelt's approval.

President Roosevelt has signed a proclamation imposing at the same time a compensatory import tax of 30 cents per bushel in addition to the tax of 42 cents per bushel.—Reuter Special.

Hitler's Latest

"State" Party Swept Into Nazi To Of Confiscating Its Property Be

(Special Cable)

BERLIN, June 27.

Her Hitler has swept another political group into the Nazi tolls namely the "State" (formerly Democratic) Party which boasted of five members in the Reichstag, and three in the Prussian Diet.

Their mandates have been annulled on the ground that the party pooled its interests with Socialists in the last election and question of confiscating its property is being considered.

It is generally anticipated that an excuse soon be found to dissolve the important centre of the Catholic Party. z .....

FURTHER BAN ON JEWS.

No Jewish workers are entitled join organised trade unions, according to an official statement. It adds Jewish and brain-workers are allowed to form their own organisation unaffiliated to the German workers' front, but the Jews once for all must be excluded from all German organisations.

GERMAN BUDGET BALANCED

Sum Of 5.9 Milliard Marks Roughly Fixed

BERLIN, June 27.

The Cabinet has balanced the budget roughly at 5.9 milliard marks.—Reuter.

BAD CONDITION OF ROADS DUE TO RAINS

Rivers In Floods And Bridges Broken Or In Bad Condition

The W. I. A. A. has issued the following road report.—

Ahmednagar.—General condition of roads exceedingly bad owing to recent rains, especially the Poona-Ahmednagar road as far as Sirur. Bridge on the Ahmednagar-Aurangagad road in Aurangabad District is broken, but a diversion road is provided.

Ajmer—Road condition fair. Motoring apart from necessity should not be undertaken in this area during the monsoon.

Dhulia.—Road condition fair. Malegaon Bridge in bad condition.

Jalgaon.—Condition is fair, no culverts on most of the Trunk Roads and low level causeways make motoring practically impossible after heavy rains.

Fardapur-Ajanta Caves section is very dangerous. Tapti River causeway in bad condition. The three rivers between Bhusawal and Yaval flooded. The Sur Nadi Vagor are in floods.

Jubbulpore.—For the present all roads in certain districts are good and motorable without any difficulty.

Mhow.—Khandwa road is very bad. Trunk Road is in very treacherous condition.

Nagpur.—General condition of roads excellent.

Nasik.—Some parts of the road between Igatpuri and Nasik flooded. Road condition is generally poor and owing to several Irish Bridges, motorists are likely to be held up for some time. The Thana-Igatpuri Road is likely to be flooded or obstructed by fallen trees, rocks, etc. any moment, as it is raining very heavily.

Poona.—All main roads in very bad condition. Irish Bridges on the Ahmednagar section make motoring uncertain.

Sholapur.—Road condition generally very bad, but motorable except at the Bhima River crossing on the Poona and Bijapur Roads. A ferry is available, but can only accommodate short wheel-base cars.

The Sina River is not crossable occasionally after a few showers.

AMERICA'S BIG BANKING INQUIRY

Affairs Of Kuhn Loeb Co-Examined

WASHINGTON, June 28.

The second phase of America's big banking inquiry began yesterday at the Senate. Committee's inquiry is into the affairs of Kuhn Loeb Company, New York Bankers, whose ramifications are second only to the Morgans.

Mr. Otto Kahn head of the firm testified its assets at the end 1931 totalled 66,974,000 dollars, the firm's chief business being with corporations.

He said in evidence Mr. Norman Davis received 35,000 dollars in 1925 for services in connection with the 20 million dollar loan to the Mortgage Bank, Chile, by the Kuhn Loeb Company and the Guaranty Company, New York. He added this was only foreign loan floated by Kuhn Loeb which was in default.—Reuter.

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE ACTIVE

Commodity Markets Brighten

(SPECIAL CABLE.)

LONDON, June 27.

On the Stock Exchange most markets were active under the stimulating New York advices.

Rhodesian coppers, oils and international industrials were especially supported. Distillers were a strong feature on the rumours of amalgamation with Canadian brewers.

All commodity markets brightened following the overnight buoyancy of America, where at cotton especially strong, chiefly owing to reports of crop deterioration from America.

Wall Street was firm generally on the strength of brisk demand, wheat being the main factor.

MEDALS FOR N. W. F. OPERATION HEROES

LONDON, June 27.

It was hoped shortly to issue a medal to troops which participated in operations on North West Frontier in 1930, Mr. Butler informed a questioner in the House of Commons.—Reuter.

NAZIS' CAPTURE MISSION H. Q.

(Special Cable).

BERLIN, June 27.

The Nazi State Commissioner has taken over the control of the Central Commission for Inland Missions, following the organisation of a single German evangelical Church.

When the Commission declined to abdicate, Nazi Storm Troopers drove them out, and took possession of headquarters of the mission.—Reuter.

INDIA DEFENCE LEAGUE SUPPORTERS

Five Ex-Governors And Three Judges Swell Ranks Of Die-Hards

LONDON, June 27.

The India Defence League in announcing that the Duke of Bedford adheres to the League points out that its supporters include five ex-governors of India, Lord Ampthill, Lord Lloyd, Sir Charles Bayley, Sir Hugh Barnes and Sir Michael O'Dwyer, three high court judges Sir W. Chevis, Sir Louis Stuart and Justice Le Rossignol, also Sir A. G. Cardow, Sir Godfrey Fell, Sir Robert Gillan, Lieut.-Col. C. E. Bruce, Sir Percy Cox, Sir Claude Jacob, Sir George Macmunn, Sir Rhys Pryce, and also numerous retired military and police officers and Indian civilians, many of whom have only recently returned from India.—Reuter.

TORY ONSLAUGHT ON W. P. POLICY

Ranji's Speech Published In "Post"

LONDON, June 28.

Lord Carson will be the foremost among Lord Lloyd's supporters in attacking the Government's White Paper policy at to-day's meeting of the Conservative Associations Council, announces the "Morning Post," which also publishes the latter undelivered part of Ranji's last speech at the Chamber of Princes on March 25.

The paper taking as text the phrase in Ranji's speech "I cannot evade my duty," publishes a leader upholding the speech (prohibited in India) as a "solemn warning" to those participating in to-day's meeting.—Reuter.

GERMANY & FRANCE AGREE FOR ONCE

LONDON, June 27.

Reuter understands that a hastily convened secret meeting of central banks of European gold standard countries have unanimously affirmed that Holland, Switzerland, France and Germany shall remain on gold standard and French representative shall urge Mr. MacDonald to express himself against further departure from gold.—Reuter.

Sir Samuel Hoare has appointed Lieut.-General J. F. S. Coleridge, Secretary to the Military Department of the India Office in succession to Major General S. F. Muspratt, who has been selected to the command of the Peshawar District.

LITVINOFF SIMON MEETING

(Special Cable).

LONDON, June 27.

There was a further meeting between Sir John Simon and M. Litvinoff to-day.

DISPELLING EUROPE

U. S. Delegate Assures Agreer W. E. Conference & Appro Will Be Ratified By

LONDON, June 27.

I feel sure that any agreements reached at the Economic Conference which President Roosevelt approves will be ratified by Congress, declared the United States delegate Mr. Reynolds, at a meeting of Economic Sub-committee on the commercial policy.

Mr. Reynolds was dealing specifically with tariffs, but the above hopeful statement was made in the course of an explanation of the constitutional position of the President.

WHEAT DISCUSSIONS.

Wheat discussions continued, this afternoon, and no decision was reached.

It is believed that Mr. Bruce received a cable from his Government, but its contents are not yet known. Discussion now centred in the question of co-ordination, production and consumption rather than in merely reducing production.—Reuter.

RESTRICTION OF SUGAR

Sir G. Rainey On Situation In India

LONDON, June 27.

Speaking at the Economic Sub-Commission Two of the World Economic Conference on coordination of production and marketing which discussed the question of sugar restriction, Sir George Rainey, dealing with the situation in India, emphasised that it was scarcely possible, after having decided to protect the sugar industry in India for a certain period, to go back on the decision.

He pointed out that the wide development of the sugar industry in India in recent years was due to the fact that India was able to produce sugar at a cost of only two thirds of the world cost, which Reuter

Edited by V. V. KUMTEKER (Acting Editor) and Printed and Published for the "Bombay Chronicle" Co Ltd., by KESARINATH RAMKRISHNA GANDER ... Bombay Chronicle" Press, Hari Building, Old Cus... Red Building, Parsi Bazaar Street, Fort, Bombay.